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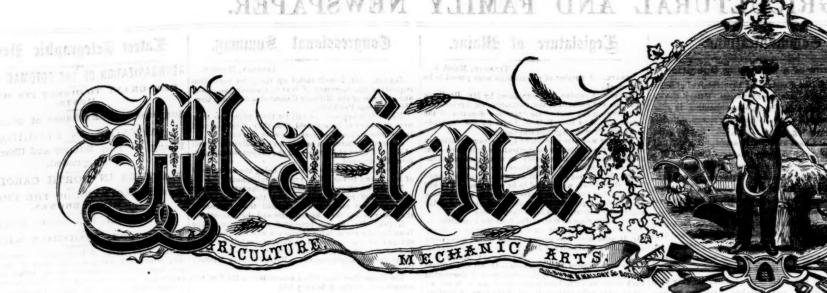
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VOL. XXXII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1864.

MERINO EWE.

Communications.

Cranberry Culture.

letter and otherwise, about my experience in cranberry culture; I have to answer simply that such experience is quite limited. But I am reminded

that all experiences are made up of littles, so my little may be not without its mite of benefit, added

to the general whole. With your permission, I

offer it therefore through the columns of the

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I am often inquired of by

For the Maine Farmer.

NO. 14.

# Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Alarming Prophecy.

country, will be under this dispensation."—Judge reached maturity. A hot-bed consists of a col-

ease had again broken out in Massachusetts, and to enter. In room of something better, a rough a timely caution was given by him, against bringing any cattle from that State, into Maine with-

swer a pretty good purpose.

But we are apt to forget such advice, and a little repetition of it, in a case of such importance will do us good. From the time this disease first made its appearance in Massachusetts, there were two parties in regard to the question whether it was contagious or not. The serious inroads it began to make on some of the best herds in that State, gave just cause for serious alarm. The Legislature, it will be recollected, was called to leave the proper of sleave the such as the from the first swished to construct a hot-bed, the following outlines will give the necessary information, as to frame, glass, soil, &c. The frame should be made of plank about a foot high, in front, two feet high at the rear, and the end pieces of proper shape. If sash are to be proper than the proper shape in the sashes run the gislature, it will be recollected, was called to Legislature, it will be recollected, was called together, and the subject in regard to the contagiousness or non-contagiousness of it was fully discussed. In company with the other Commissioners sent from this State to investigate the disease, we had exidence enough, derived from what un-

efficient measures to eradicate it, by ordering the slaughter of all the cattle diseased, or known to have been exposed—paying for any animals that were killed and found to be sound. In 1861, the Commissioners employed by the State to do this work reported that 892 animals had been slaughtered, out of which number, only 181 were considered, by examination after slaughter, to be sound, and were paid for accordingly. In January of 1863 they reported that not a vestige of the disease was known in the State. The non-contagionists now gained in numbers, and no further provisions were made to guard against the disease,—but before the year was gone, lo! and behold it breaks out again. It proves to have been communicated in these recent cases to another point of the State by a voke of oxen sold in Brighton, that had been exposed to the disease, and Messes. Editors:—What is your opinion about

they are again in trouble, and subjected to great loss, and prospect of its continuance. Indeed, so strong is this prospect, that Judge French, who has investigated the matter, is constrained to give has a suggestions that you may give will be thankfully received by a Subscriber.

Any suggestions that you may give will be thankfully received by a Subscriber. utterance to the above sad forebodings-that before long, "all New England, if not all the country, will be under this dispensation." It will be plowing orchards. Our own opinion is not to the try, will be under this dispensation." a sad day to us should it ever be brought into
Maine. It will be the ruin of our cattle growing. Maine. It will be the ruin of our cattle growing and bring bankruptey and woe among our farmers wherever it may strike. At present, one of our greatest staples of export and prosperity, is stock-breeding. Our cattle are known as among it is to be plowed we would sow the dressing after the world. Lot this disease once get a foothold plowing and harrow it in. in Maine, and that reputation would be lost and best dressings for orchards is a compost of muck, gone. Our cattle would languish and die in our ashes, and plaster. If ashes cannot be obtained, stalls and in our fields, and even those which were sent to market really in good health, would Sheep are excellent stock to run in orchards. be looked upon with distrust, and the whole They don't injure the trees and they improve the would suffer in character and value in conse-

Every precaution should be used to prevent above ground—their heads combed out, their such a calamity. Keep the disease out. Let no cattle be brought in from Massachusetts without bonate of soda (sal soda.) The old and decaying the most indubitable proof that they are not only branches sawed off, and young thrifty ones trained healthy at the time, but have never been exposed in the slightest degree to any contamination all of our old orchards have been so pruned that whatever.

### Field Grubs---Query.

large, white grub worms, some years greatly injuring both the corn and potato crops. Now can you tell me of anything that will destroy them, without injuring the crops? Any information on the subject will be thankfully received by a FARMER.

Danville, Feb. 25, 1864.

Note. The grubs referred to by our correspondent, are the larve of some one of the family a record as the following? If there are any who of insects termed Melolonthians, of which there can do better we should be pleased to hear from are many species, the most widely distributed them. If such a course of proceeding should beand best known, being the Phylophaga quercina, come general we might snap our fingers in the or as it is popularly called the "beetle bug." It face of the cotton growers and monopolists: face of the cotton growers and monopolists:

is probably the latter insect which infests your field. These insects have never yet become so numerous in this country as to cause any considerable damage, but in England, they have proved exceedingly destructive, undermining and destroying whole acres of grass and grain by eating and feeding upon the root. One farmer in with the help of two girls, one fifteen and the England gathered eighty bushels of the beetles. other thirteen years old, spun and wove 30 yards of linen and 63 yards of tow and linen, and spun 79 knots of linen thread, and 6 pounds of twine. offered for the best method of destroying them, but no plan has yet been discovered whereby their ravages may be stopped, therefore we are unable to inform our correspondent how he may rid his field of them. How he may rid his Wilton, 1864.

H. Walker.

Willon, 1864.

Willon, 1864.

H. Walker.

Willon, 1864.

Willon, 1864.

H. Walker.

Willon, 1864.

We see by our exchanges that the young State of Kansas has laid the foundation for the establishment of its Agricultural College. A little water evaporates, and skim well until boiltone prince Albert.

S. Prince Albert.

Note. Thus saith a subscriber. We fear the beard of the Eaglish of the project. The duties incumbent upon the man placed at the head of such a department would be greater than we could find a person capable of performing properly. We already have a Department of Agriculture, of which we expect good works when time and opportunities permit, and we do not think it advisable to change it or upon the interior to find the project. The duties incumbent upon the man placed at the head of such a department would be greater than we could find a person capable of performing properly. We already have a Department of Agriculture, of which we expect good works when time and opportunities permit, and we do not think it advisable to change it or upon the find of the country of their professions by giving and we do not think it advisable to change it or upon the man placed at the head of such a department would be greater than we could find a person capable of performing properly. We already have a Department of Agriculture, of which we expect good works when time and opportunities permit, and we do not think it advisable to change it or upon the find the proposed in the project of t

As the period has nearly arrived when hot-beds will be called into requisition for starting early plants and vegetables, we give a few hints in regard to their construction, &c., which will no doubt be timely if not suggestive.

A large majority of our readers, undoubtedly start all their vegetables in the open ground, entertaining the idea that a hot-bed causes too much "PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. The cattle disease, wheth- labor and expense. This is less than is supposed, er we call it by one or another name, is once more at large in Massachusetts. Well defined cases have appeared in Lexington and Concord, the old battle ground of freedom, and it is not improbable son, and some may be so far forwarded as to that before long, all New England, if not all the ripen, which without its use would not have The attention of the farmers of Maine, was, not long ago called by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture to the fact that this destructive disagriculture to the fact that this destructive and the fact that th lection of fermenting manure for generating heat.

we had evidence enough, derived from what undoubted statements we heard, and from what we saw, to convince us that it was a contagious disaw, to convince us that it was a contagious disaw, to convince us that it was a contagious disaw, to convince us that it was a contagious disaw, to convince us that it was a contagious disaw, to convince us that it was a contagious disaw. This opinion then prevailed, and the Legisla- press it down smooth and compact. Put on the frame and fill in four or five inches of rich, fine

### Plowing Orchards --- Query

ton, that had been exposed to the disease, and therefore sold "on the sly" by the owner, in order to get them off his hands lest they should become diseased and killed at his cost.

And so, after all the trouble and cost to the State of Massachusetts,—through the prevalence of a little knavery and the non-contagion theory, the last, two or three with speen, but think the the last two or three with sheep, but think the

Norg. There are various opinions in regard to

Plaster is excellent for orchards. One of the use muck composted with lime, slaked in brine.

Perhaps your trees want a little renovating there are no young or bearing limbs near the head or trunk, all have been cleaned off, and they present long, bare arms with a tuft of bearing MESSES. EDITORS:—I have lately come into twigs half a mile from the stock. A better way possession of a piece of land, which I have since been informed, has been greatly infested with large white graph warms greatly in-

## Flax-Cultivation and Manufacture.

How many of our readers can boast of as good

### Sick Sheep --- Query.

MESSES. EDITORS:—I had last fall sixty-tour lambs that I intended to winter, but sold eighteen of them forty-six. About the first of January, I noticed that they lost flesh, with the best of keeping. I have now lost nine of them, and according to present appearances, they will all, but five or six, die before next May. Symptoms: eyes bright, grad-ually lose flesh, cough, and some of them have the scours a month and some but a day or two before they die. They eat and drink well as long as they can get up alone, which is about one day before they die. On examination, I found the intestines covered with small hard ker-nels, the gall bladder smaller than usual and the duct of the gall blad-

der grown up, and the bile of a thin bluish color; the lungs had large = dark spots on them, and somewhat shrunk up. In cutting the lungs open, I found some of the air tubes to be filled with small worms that were alive, and as large as a common sewing needle, and from two to three inches in length. Those lambs that I sold are dying in the same manner, and I know of some flocks of old sheep that have

the same disease.

Will you inform me of the cause of this disase, and also a cure, through the columns of your paper, and oblige a subscriber. ISAAC MASON.

### North Fayette, March 7, 1864.

Note. We are unable to advise our corres-Note. We are unable to advise our correspondent as to the treatment or the disease with which his sheep are affected. We find nothing in the latest works on diseases of sheep which is Applicable to the case. The following from Youatt's work on sheep husbandry come the near-

est of anything we can find:

"There is another and still more frequent and equally fatal disease of the lungs, (with acute inflammation,) but it assumes an insidious character, and is not recognized until irreparable mischief is effected, viz., sub-acute, or chronic inflammation of the lungs, and leading on to disortant of the lungs, and desires to know whether he can kill that off by dowing. He proceeds to propound the following queries: "How were the grasses affected by flowing on your piece?" What has since been the yield per rod of your cranberries?"

Touching the killing of the sedge-grass, and desires to know whether he can kill that off by flowing. He proceeds to propound the following queries: "How were the grasses affected by flowing on your piece?" What has since been the yield per rod of your cranberries?"

Touching the killing of the sedge-grass, and desires to know whether he can kill that off by flowing. He proceeds to propound the following queries:

"How were the grasses affected by flowing of your cranberries?"

Touching the killing of the sedge-grass, and desires to know whether he can kill that off by flowing. He proceeds to propound the following queries:

"How were the grasses affected by flowing of your cranberries?" ganization of a peculiar character—tubercles in the lungs, and terminating in phthisis (consumption.) The sheep is observed to cough—he feeds well and he is in tolerable condition—if he does not improve quite so fast as his companions, still this has been for the reason that the flowing has the is not losing ground, and the farmer takes little or no notice of his ailment. \*\* \* He is driven to the market and he is slaughtered, and the meat looks and sells well; but in what state are the lungs? Let him who is in the habit of the gray of the work of the grasses are the lungs? Let him who is in the habit of the gray of the reason that the nawing has been for the reason that the national observing the plucks of the sheep, as they hang by the butcher's door, answer the question. He sees plenty of sound lungs from oxen—he sees the lungs of the calf in a beautifully healthy state; but he does not see one lung in three belonging to the sheep that is unscathed by disease—whose mottled surface does not betray inflammation of the investing membranes, and in the substance of otherwise would trouble yery much. the investing membranes, and in the substance of otherwise would trouble very much. rhich there are not numerous minute concre-ions—tubercles.

In the matter of flowing, I deem it quite essen-tial that this should be resorted to not only in winter, but in the season of autumn frosts, and tions-tubercles.

Perhaps these lesions quickly follow sub-acute inflammation of the lungs, but they do not rapidly increase afterwards. Their existence produces a slight cough which scarcely interferes with health. \* \* \* But what is the case, and that not unfrequently, with the ram and the ewe when they get three or four years old? The cough continues—it increases—a pallidness of the lips, or of the conjunctiva, is observed—a gradual loss of flesh—an occasional or constant diarrhan, which yields for a while to proper medicine, but returns again and again until it wears the animal away. Of how many diseases is this cough and gradual wasting the termination? It is the frequent winding up of turnsick; it is the companion and child of rot.

winter, but in the season of autumn frosts, and at or perhaps just after the time of blossoming, to prevent the worms from working destruction in the fruit-germs.

The finest patch of cranberries, for a small one, that I know of in the State, is owned by Mr. Abner Pills, of West Waterville. He can not flow in summer, and last season the worms just took advantage of the lack of the facility and went very quietly, but with complete success, to their little task of eating out the vitals of his entire fruit-crop, injuring the vines very much besides.

About the yield of cranberries. My average per square rod, well covered with vines—that is, so thickly covered as to form a sort of netted mat of vines—has been about one bushel. In a few

companion and child of rot.

This disease is especially prevalent in low and moist pastures, and it is of most frequent occurrence in spring and in autumn, and when the weather at those seasons is unusually cold and changeable. It is almost useless to enter into the a half. It was the best yield I ever saw, and many consideration of treatment. It would consist in a change to dry and wholesome and somewhat abundant pasture—the placing of salt within the reach of the animal, and, if he was valued, beheld. Some other varieties did about as well in the reach of the animal, and, if he was valued, the administration of the hydriodate of potash, increasing the dose to twelve grains. With regard, however, to the common run of sheep, when wasting has commenced, and is accompanied by cough or dysentery, the most honest and profitable advice which the surgeon could give to the farmer would be, to send the animal to the butcher while the careass will readily sell."

beheld. Some other varieties did about as well in proportion, but in this case they were but a few vines. My whole crop last fall was ten bushels. If I could flow according to my wish, I would raise of land planted with cranberries, such as would afford facilities for all proper cultivation, is worth more than six times as much as it would be planted with any other kind of production common among us.

Sick Heifer—Query.

Messas. Editors:—I have a heifer three years old this spring, a very valuable one. She had a call last spring—gave a good mess of milk all summer until fall, when she began to grow poor, and continued to do so for about a month, when I spied out that the tip of her tail was hollow. I cut the hollow part off, and then she began to get better. Being poor I gave her some corn and oats, turnips, potatoes, &c., and she has had the best of hay all winter. She drools at the mouth—it is a white, frothy substance; she discharges about two quarts in one night, and has continued to do so for about two months. I have not given her anything to eat for about one month, but hay and oats, but it makes no difference with her.

Now if you will inference with her.

and oats, but it makes no difference with her.

Now, if you will inform me through your valuable paper, what ails her, and what to do for her, I would be much obliged to you, and perhaps others would be. The heifer is farrow.

Last a set can be the determine the others, are a little bitter, and do not keep as well.

A word additional touching the preparation of the ground for eranberries. I find those portions the best where, after removing the covering of haps others would be. The heifer is farrow.

Canaan, Feb. 1864.

D. A. Ramsdell.

Note. We cannot tell, without a close exam
title best where, after removing the covering of turf, I have likewise taken out the largest quantity of wood. The bog seems to be completely filled with fragments of wood—old logs, roots and

Note. We cannot tell, without a close examination of the patient, whether the drooling is caused by diseased action of the salivary glands of the mouth, or whether it comes from the much the freest from worms, the habit of which mischievous little varmints is to settle themselves in the berry germ about the period of its going out of blossom. I find that this same little insect, or an animal near akin to it, enters the berry when nearly grown, for upon examination of some berries of full size, and looking as fair as the best, they prove to have been punctured as if by some sharp instrument, and to be full of worm chips. They are as deceptive as were the apples of Sodom and Gomorrah.

I will close my rambling note by allusion binthinate (turpentine) matter will have a healthy action on the mucus system. Either give her tea made of hops and clover to drink, or wet her hay watched the habits of the cranberry with conwith it. We think cutting the hay and steam-ing, by shutting it up in a box or barrel with a dash of hot water upon it, or in any other way dash of hot water upon it, or in any other way that will bring it as near the condition of grass as possible, will be beneficial to her. -- Ens.

### Prince Abbert Pigs.

Yours truly.

To make Candles of Soft Tallow.

Take twelve pounds of tallow and half a gallon

For the Maine Farmer.

MESSES. EDITORS:-I see an advertisement in

# Manufacturing Stove Wood.

MESSES. EDITORS :- No. 7 of the Farmer con tains an article headed "The Farmer's Wood Lot," in which the writer makes some very appropriate remarks in regard to cutting off the wood and promoting the future growth, but it will hardly be appreciated in this part of the "moral vine-yard," as almost every farmer has enough and to yard," as almost every farmer has enough and to clayer soil.

Spare, so that it is often sold on the stump for clayer soil.

When lime predominates, it is called a calcareone shilling per cord. Fifty years hence they will begin to value their wood-lots, especially if the railroads continue to be built, for wood is the Those railroads continue to be built, for wood is the kind of fodder that the iron horse eats, and he different proportions, in the same soil, in which

Consumes wast quantities of it every year.

I now propose to take up the subject where the writer left it, and tell your readers how I fit my wood for the stove after it is cut and hauled to

I fit contain much lime, it is called a calcarewood for the stove after it is cut and hauled to to the door. Every farmer who uses a cooking stove (and who does not?) knows that it requires nearly double the labor to prepare his year's stock of wood for it than it did for the good old fashioned fire-place; hence to get and work up a year's fuel is considered no small job, and not long since I heard one of our farmers remark that he had rather get his hay than his wood any year. The horse power has never been used for sawing wood about here.

These circumstances caused me to think seriously whether there was not a more expeditious way to convert the forest into fire wood than that usually adopted, and I finally concluded that two men with a good cross-cut saw could manufacture it with much more facility, providing the wood was large enough to be worked in that manner. The next thing was to get a saw, and I succeeded the next thing the first was the fire transfer in the sam in the hime, it is called a

The next thing was to get a saw, and I succeeded by going to Lewiston after it. The size was 51 boiling.' The different parts of the soil may be by going to Lewiston after it. The size was 5½ feet, and by the time it was filed and ready for use, it cost just a five dollar greenback. It proved to be an excellent cutter, or at least I infer as much from the manner in which it slipped through the—neighborhood. Being destitute of help, I was obliged to obtain it by changing work, so that I could not reap the full beneft of my "invention" as I otherwise might have done. The man who assisted me, who, by the way, is a pretty shrewd calculator, and not very apt to be pleased with every new scheme, after giving it a fair trial on my wood and his own, decided that it was no more work to saw it into eighteen inch blocks—that being the right length for the "Great Republic," which we use—than it is to cut and split it into "common firewood" as the phrase is. Now, then, this being an admitted fact, let us examine each modus operandi, and then we can tell whether it is really an improvement or not.

The fift eter is in really an improvement or not.

The different parts of the soil may be boiling? The different parts of the soil may be boiling? The different parts of the soil may be boiling? The different parts of the soil may be very easily separated, and it is consequently more easily worked. Such soil is very properly sought for in the selection of a farm.

A loamy soil contains from thirty to sixty per cent. of sand, which is retained so loosely that it.

A sandy loam leaves from sixty to ninety per cent of sand.

A sandy soil consists mostly of sand, and contains no more than ten per cent., but less than twenty per cent.

Marls are called sandy, loamy and clayey, in accordance with the proportions they may contain of these substances, provided they be free from line, or do not contain more than five per cent. Soils are denominated calcarcous when the pro-

split as to require the use of the beetle and wedges before it can be made sufficiently small for the next operation; it is now sawed once or twice, according to the size of the stove, and again split before it is fine enough for use. But this is not all; sixty and sometimes as much as seventy-five per there is another item of too much importance to there is another item of too much importance to be overlooked, connected with this way of making stove wood. During the process of chopping, as mentioned above, much of the wood is wasted, or nearly so, by being cut into chips, which, after a series of years, accumulate to the depth of a number of feet if not disposed of. Some years ago I happened to be at a place where the hired man was hauling away chip-dirt. On removing it to the depth of two feet, he came to a platform of plank, on which the mortar for plastering the house was made thirty years before!

Do you say your wife is good for the chips next autumn, after the wood pile gets low? I am thinking she has enough to do in the house, especially if she has three or four children to take care of, without raking up chips with her fingers with of, without raking up chips with her fingers with which to cook your dinner; at any rate, if you make her burn them, rake them together and carry them into the wood-house for her. But to

It is admitted, as I have already remarked, that sawing the wood into blocks, and chopping and splitting it into common fire wood, require about the same amount of labor; but in respect to finishing up, there is a grand difference, for in the common way, it has to be sawed and split again, as before stated, while by the new method the blocks only require to be split up and the work is done. But the contrast does not end here; when the store-wood is made directly from the log. the stove-wood is made directly from the log, there is no waste of chips, nothing but a little awdust, and hardly enough of that for an "edsawdust, and hardly enough of that for an "editor's pudding." Then again the wood is all of
a uniform length, every cut being measured before sawing, so that the good housewife never
has an occasion to say, "Jonathan, I do wish you
would cut your wood a little shorter; in that
armful that you just brought in, there were no
less than three sticks which would not go into
the stove, and you know I cannot burn it with

The following Concerning the best varieties of cranberries.

the stove, and you know I cannot burn it with the door open on account of its smoking so."

Lastly, it makes quite a difference in spliting wood, whether it is eighteen or thirty-six inches long. In manufacturing my year's stock last spring, I had to use the wedges in only two blocks, and they were from the butt of a big yellow birch. My chapter is getting lengthy, but I have been thus particular, thinking that perhaps it may be a benefit to some one, and if it is I shall have been well paid for writing it. Try it, brother farmer, and if you do not find it as I tell you, then blow me higher than Pike's Peak, and call me the greatest humbug afloat; but I know that if you go according to these suggestions, you will thank me for them, and make a saving of more than twenty-five per cent.

Yankee Farmer. than twenty-five per cent. YANKEE FARMER. February, 5, 1865.

churning, and set it where it will warm slowly, stirring it often. I then scald the churn and put in the cream while the churn is warm, and I never have any trouble in obtaining good butter. I generally churn about an hour, and it looks as yellow as summer butter. I do not use eggs, carrots, or anything to color it.

A READER.

Harness should be kept hung up on wooden pegs in a clean dry room with a plank floor so that it may be free from dampness. When soiled to should be washed with castile soap suds. Harness that is in constant use needs oiling four

Carrots, or anything to color it.

Ea. Machias, 1864.

Messes. Editors:—I see in the Farmer, an inquiry about making winter butter. I find no difficulty in this operation. In the first place, if you want to make winter butter you must give your cows something to make butter of. You cannot expect to make butter unless the food you give the cow contains more nutriment than just enough to keep her alive. A pailful of slops each day, made of shorts, boiled potatoes, and the like, is good. There are various ways of performing the operation. You may scald your milk before setting it, or you may scald your cream, and you may set your milk and freeze it, and scrape off the cream and bring it to the right temperature, and then use the "common sense" churn and there will he no trouble. If the right temperature, and then use the "common sense" churn and there will be no trouble. If your butter is light colored put some orange carrot juice into the cream and this will give it a nice flavor and color.

Subscribes.

Turner, March, 1864.

Winter Churning.

Winter Churning.

Those who are troubled to make good butter in winter, may be reminded that the temperature of the cream is a matter of the first importance, and unless it is properly attended to, winter

# For the Maine Farmer. Mowing Machines.

## Apricultural Miscellany. | Maine Board of Agriculture.

Classification of Soils.

Soils are named from the amount or proportion of the various substances which enter into their

formation.

If a soil consists of sand, it is called a sandy soil.

If the largest portion is clay, it is called a

If it contain much lime, it is called a calcare-

tell whether it is really an improvement or not.

The first step in working up wood in the usual manner, is to cut it about three feet in length; if it is large, old growth, much of it is so hard to the we can be calc. Of this material.

Soils are denominated calcareous when the proportion of lime exceeds twenty per cent. and thus it is quantity becomes an important constituent.

There are calcareous clays, calcareous loams

tiplied themselves extraordinarily; the first stop yielded thirty-eight fibers; the second thirty; the third twenty-nine, and the fourth twenty-eight—all very healthy.

We have planted sixteen potatoes, all of which

arry them into the wood-house for her. But to eturn to the main subject. Having disposed of he first roots of the wood-house transport of the wood-house transport of the wood-house for her. But to notice a more vigorous vegetation. The shoots the first part of the question, we are now prepared to notice the second.

It is admitted, as I have already remarked, that sawing the wood into blocks, and chopping and sawing the wood into blocks. ured, for the most part, from sixteen to eighteen inches in circumference. The whole production is four minots and a quarter. As to the peas, the husks were also very numerous, but most of them could not ripen, because they found themselves enveloped in a mass of shoots and leaves. The tubercles had been planted too near each other.

This experiment has been made by an agriculturist of Isle d'Orleans. He has planted three potatoes, all of which had received each a pea.

These three potatoes yielded forty-seven tuber-cles, quite remarkable for size. This agricultuiment, that he has decided to follow this same method for all his potato planting the next year.

### Officers of Agricultural Societies.

The following are the officers of the Franklin

shall, L. S. Mantor.

The West Washington Agricultural Society

The West Washington Agricultural Society has elected the following officers:—Hon. John Plummer, of Addison Point, President; Hon. S. H. Talbot, of East Machias, John Puffer, Esq., of Columbia, and Geo. A. Bucknam, of Columbia, and Geo. A. Bucknam, of Columbia falls, Vice Presidents; James L. Bucknam, of Columbia falls, Secretary; H. C. Hall, Esq., Jonesboro', Treasurer; Hon. John Plummer, of States of Columbia falls, Secretary; H. C. Hall, Esq., Jonesboro', Treasurer; Hon. John Plummer, Thomas Tabbut, of Columbia, Warren Hill, of Machias, B. G. Ricker, of Cherryfield, and Horward States of Columbia, and Sec. C. Hall, Jonesboro', Directors.

### Care of Harness.

Harness should be kept hung up on wooden

and unless it is properly attended to, winter churning will always be a matter of uncertainty. Those who have experimented largely, differ somewhat with each other in regard to the exact degree of temperature which is best, but for a Messes. Editions:—One of your subscribers wishes to know what is the best kind of mowing machine. We use the Buckeye in this vicinity. I have used one for three years and it does its work well. It is strong and durable. If I was going to buy one I would get the Buckeye, let the difference in price be what it would.

J. E. G.

Pownel, March, 1864.

Report on Different Branches of Husbandry. and all realize bar

BY G. A. ROGERS. The Committee to whom was referred the question, "What have been the most prefitable branches of husbandry the past year" have had the subject under consideration and report, that among the numerous branches of husbandry that have been prosecuted, and the diversified circumstances under which they are prosecuted, that it is difficult, if not utterly impossible, to determine precisely which are the most profitable. That branch of husbandry, or that crop, that would prove remunerative in one locality, might prove very unprofitable to another differently located.

We have, however, no besitation in saying that the hay crop of our State is by far the most valuable and important crop that we produce, and generally all our farm operations, particularly in the older parts of the State, should be conducted with a view to increase the fertility of our grass lands, and augment the hay crop.

retailty of our grass lands, and augment the hay crop.
We believe that the thritt of those who attend to farming exclusively, and who pursue a mixed huebandry, as
do must of the farmers of this State, may be very correctly estimated by the amount of hay they cut.

From the mesgre statistics returned the past year, embracing less than half the towns, we learn that there was harvested in those towns in 1862, 370,238 tons of upland hay, which, at \$10 per ton, a low estimate of the average price of hay at the barns that year, would amount to \$3,702,380. The amount of intervals and amount to \$3,702,380. The amount of intervale and other low land hay, was \$0,484 tons, which, at \$5 per ton, amounts to \$102,420, making the aggregate amount of \$4,104,800 worth of hay returned. Now multiply this amount by 2, for you will bear in mind that returns have been received from less than balf the towns, and wa have \$3,209,600, as the value of the hay crop of that season. Admitting that there was the same amount of hay cut the past year, and fixing the average price of upland hay at \$15, and intervale and other low land hay at 7½, which we think is below the average market value, and we have \$12,215,790, as the value of the hay crop of this State the past season, an amount three times the value of all the corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats, that are produced in the State. It will be seen that the raising of grass is not only among the most profitable, but are produced in the State. It will be seen that the raising of grass is not only among the most profitable, but the most important branch of husbandry in which our farmers engage, and should receive their first attention. In order to secure the highest prosperity of the farmer, it is not only necessary that he should secure an abundant crop of hay, (in so doing he has made a beginning in the right direction) but he should also dispose of it to the best possible advantage. In treating upon the topic under consideration, it is proper that we endeavor to ascertain what method of disposing of this crop has yielded the best return the past year.

When hay brings, as it now does upon our seaboard and along the line of our railroads, from eighteen to twenty-two dollars per ton, the inducement to sell is great. We believe that ordinarity, saide from the value of excrement, hay does not yield a return of eight dol-

great. We believe that ordinarily, aside from the value of excrement, hay does not yield a return of eight dolars per ton in rearing stock for the market. Of course there should be kept sufficient stock suitably to conduct the operations of the farm, and to supply the wants of the family. Beyond the keeping of this necessary stock, which may usually be done to a great extent with the poorer qualities of hay, and other forage not suitable for market, with the addition of roots or other provender, we are forced to the conclusion, that more profit has been derived by farmers in many parts of the State, by selling their hay than by feeding—but these hay-selling farmers should make use of every available means to sustain the fertility of their fields or they will find not only their farms but their purses progressing in the wrong their farms but their purses progressing in the wrong direction, for mother earth, bounteous though she is

sught not to be expected to discount liberally, long after she ceases to receive deposits.

Sheep husbandry, to those favorably located for prosecuting it, the past year has been one of the leading, and perhaps we may venture to say, the most profitable branch of husbandry in which any considerable portion of our farming community have been engaged. By referring to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, it will be seen that in 1860, woolen fabrics were imported to the amount of \$37,763,745, an excess of 21 per cent. above the amounts of imports for 1860. Besides this, large quantities of foreign wool is imported and manufactured in this country, to supply our cuting it, the past year has been one of the l

ported and manufactured in this country, to supply our wants.

It is estimated that the people of the United States use, annually about 4½ pounds of wool to each individual inhabitant, and this amount is still increasing, while cotton remains at any thing like its present prices. The increase of the wool crop not began to keep pace with the increase of our population, while woolen fabrics are being used to a much greater extent than at any previous time in the history of our country. In consequence of the immense National debt with which our Government will be burdened by reason of the war, it is reasonable to expect that the duties on foreign importations will be high for many years.

In view of these and many other reasons that might be named, your Committee are led to believe that sheep husbandry must continue to be a profitable branch of business for some years, at least. Yet we would be far from recommending that all should bend their energies

Orcharding in those localities where the soil and con-

Orcharding in those localities where the soil and convenience for marketing are favorable, has yielded a rich return for the care and expense bestowed upon it and under other circumstances it would not be advisable to attempt to raise more than enough for home consumption—this all farmers should endeavor to do.

We might allude to many other branches of husbandry that have been prosecuted successfully under certain circumstances, but will forbear.

In closing we would exhort our brother farmers to study well their calling so as to turn to the best possible account the limited amount of manual labor left them, with which to prosecute their farm operations, relying upon a boantiful Providence to bless their endeavors.

### By what Methods may the Usefulness of Agricultural Societies be Increased?

BT C. CHAMBURLAIN.

The condition of our Agricultural Societies, and the

The condition of our Agricultural Societies, and the general policy manifest in their operations, were examined at some length during the last session; and the limited powers attaching to the Board were exercised in moderation, to lead the several societies to that course of practice deemed consistent with the design of the Act conferring State aid on them.

To what extent the recommendations then made by the Board, may ultimately affect them towards the realization of greatest good, we can hardly estimate from the returns of one year's operations.

The records of the Board abow that we have been constantly mindful of the fact, lamentable as it is, of the exceedingly moderate accumulation of practical data that is annually expected from experimental operations in agriculture and kindred pursuits,—data on which all progress cessonially depends. That something mere is wanted in that direction to give vitality, is self-evident.

The efficiency and success of Agricultural Societies are based on the public spirit of the men who compose them. Their present system of operations is the outgrowth of their experience,—in some cases now extending through an existence of many years.

The policy of the Board, limiting its interference to simple suggestions, we trust will not be reversed without due reflection, and for the most palpable and cogent reasons. Too much stress cannot be laid on the impertance of a compliance with existing regulations wehre written statements are made the condition on which premiums are to be awarded.

Your committee submit for consideration, a plan that if adopted by the societies in their regulations, may go very far in removing present remissences,—if regulations may ever be expected to control or affect human actions or propensities in matters of this sort.

Brank of Marks,

Board of Agriculture, Feb. 1st, 1864.

Reselved, That this Board recommend to the several Agricultural Societies, receiving the bounty of the State, that they so amend their regulations as to require a written statement, i

ear.

And to the end, that the habit of awarding premiums And to the end, that the habit of awarding premiums on accidental crops, products, and results, should at once be superceded by a better and more honorable practice, we recommend that the premiums be so reduced in number that the means at command will allow them to be of such magnitude as will secure an adequate compensation for the time and labor consumed in the experi-

### Cows Shedding Milk.

Some cow's tests will leave more or less of their milk to leak or run out. To prevent this leukage, take, after each milking, a thin piece of muslin about as large as a three-cent piece, and wet it in collodion, and apply it quickly over the orifice in collower, and apply it quickly over the crifice of the leaking teat, as it will dry immediately and adhere firmly and so prevent all escape of milk, and, what is more, it gradually contracts the leakage crifice, and thus operates to some extent at least, as a permanent cure of the evil.—
This muslin covering can readily be removed at the next milking, and after it be applied again. Augusta, Thursday, March 17, 1864. Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three menths of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him. A subscriber desiring to change the post office

direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

### Notice.

MB. S. N. TABER will call upon subscribers in Kenne-bec County during the months of February and March. Mr. Jas. Sturms will call upon subscribers in Waldo County, during the months of February and March. Mr. V. Darline is now engaged in calling upon sub-

### Capital Punishment.

The subject of capital punishment was present ed to the consideration of the Legislature, by Gov. Cony in his inaugural message. Since ther there has been a pretty thorough discussion, for and against it, before the committee to which this portion of the message was referred. It is a matter of no small importance to the community involving, on the one hand, the preservation o the public from the hand of violence, as to the lives of individuals, and, on the other hand, the life of the criminal as a penalty for his crime In short, the question, as it regards our commu nity, is, shall the gallows, which, for several years has been banished, be reinstated among us and hanging again become fashionable?

In answer to long continued and repeated petitions of a majority of the people, some twenty or more years ago, the subject of abolishing capital punishment was taken into consideration by the Legislature of that period. It was found that in order to answer the prayers of the petitioners and completely abolish the death penalty, it would become necessary to change one of the articles of our constitution which says "all persons, before conviction, shall be bailable, except for capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great." If this were done, it would at once render some crimes, murder, for instance, a bailable offence. This would not be a very safe operation. The most ardent advocate for the abolition of the death penalty would not like to see a ferocious, heartless murderer stalking abroad in freedom among us, because he has money enough to satisfy the requirements of bail

and go unwhipped of justice through the influ-

ance of the almighty dollar. So the present system was devised, viz.: that on conviction, the culprit be sentenced to be hung after one year-the day of execution to be determined by the Governor and Council, and the State prison. Although the law provides that the Governor and Council shall order the time for the execution of the criminal, we know, for we were, at the time of the discussion and passage of the act, in a position where we had a vote to give on the question, that it was not intended for them to take any action in the case, unless extraordinary and positive circumstances demanded it. It was the intention to do away with the penalty so far as it would be safe so to do. The idea was, to keep the community free from the presence and safe from the murderer's hand, but to let him live with the sword of justice suspended over him, ready to drop if any uncommon occurrence or circumstance should make it abso-

have been committed among us, and the murderers convicted, none bave been hung, and yet so ciety has been relieved of the presence of the villains and rendered as safe from any danger of their repeating the crime as if they had been actually hung and buried, as was done in olden time. We advocated this system at the time of its adoption. We advocate it now. We respectfully ask if it has not worked well? We are aware that the great argument for a return to the system to meet illegal murder with legal murder, is, that murders have increased in consequence of thus virtually abrogating the gallows. With all due respect and deference to the high authority, by whom this statement i made, we deny the truth of that assertion. Murders have taken place-not because there has been no hanging-not because we have no gallows nor gibbet standing forth in public as a terhistorical facts to prove that the gallows never had any terrors for such minds-that when and where there was the most hanging then and there murders and other capital crimes multipliedthat where moral instruction and training increased the supposed necessity for the gallows decreased. If, therefore, there is an actual increase of capital crime among us, it is owing more to the neglect of and lack of that moral and religious training in the community than to the lack of gibbets.

But don't we have schools in almost every corner of the State, where the young are taught? Yes, we have done well in providing for these invaluable institutions, but somehow or other, of late years, these very schools have spent more of their energies on the brains than on the hearts of the pupils. "There's the rub." Intellectual culture, instead of moral and reli-

gious training, has been the order of the day, and hence it is not strange, if, in the midst of all the light and knowledge we boast of, we should occasionally be startled and pained by the cry of murder among us.

We have been more amused than instructed by the arguments of some divines-ministers of the Prince of Peace-in favor of the restoration of the death penalty. They always go back to the days when Noah came out of the ark, quoting the famous passage inculcated in that day of religious twilight, albeit given by God himself, whose sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and here they stick. This is the foundation rock and corner stone of their argument. Not an inch will they budge from this point, unless it be a short excursion through the Levitical law, where the same doctrine is carried out, though with several exceptions and mitigations. Now we have always supposed that at this day we lived under a new dispensation-under a brighter and clearer and more glorious day, brought about by the same God who ordered and disposed laws and rules of government as he did

in the days of Noah. If Christ in his teachings, especially in his sermons on the mount, didn't fully and unconditionally, in effect, abrogate the early and ancient doctrine of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," we have never read it right. However, we don't intend to get into a theological discussion here. We merely wish to give our views on the question and to express our satisfaction, and we believe the satisfaction of a great majority of the people with our present laws in regard to capital punishment, and our doubts if our prese legislature will better them by any changes which will again set up the gallows, even though it be confined to a prison yard. Let well enough alone, is a good rule in legislation as well as in

Mr. Thomas Norcross, of this city, recently shot a bald-head eagle which measured eight feet from tip to tip of his wings. Mr. N. has prepared the bird for exhibition.

Town ROUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS. In reply to a recent call made by the Legislature, Adj. Gen. Hodedon has furnished an approximate statement of the amount of bounties which have been paid branches. by the towns of the State to volunteers. The Roll of Accounts No. 11, amounting to \$1024. statement is based on returns received from the was allowed. officers of the several towns in response to circulars of inquiry sent them by Gen. Hodsdon. Re- be paid for extra services, and Silas Leighton for turns from all the towns have not been received; building and maintaining a road from his house but as far as ascertained, the sum of \$3,983,- to Mt. Vernon Avenue. 921.61 has been paid for this purpose. The full amount paid will probably exceed four million New Streets, to whom were referred the petition dollars. The troops furnished under call of April of Eben Packard and others for a private way 15th and May 4th, '61, numbering 17,352, re- from Laurel Street, leading north, between his ceived no town bounties. All the men furnished house and the Piper Tavern; of B. B. Cushman from that time up to Feb. 1st last, numbering and others for the public way between the rail-22,597, have received bounties from the towns, road and Water Street, near the intersection of the average per man being about \$176.

ty paid by the several counties in the State, to- pants of the houses north of the street leading gether with the number of men furnished during from Pettengill's Corner to the Kennebec Dam,

the time that t	own bounties w	ere paid.
	Bounty paid	Men furnished ar
Androscoggin	\$185,183.00	1263
Aroostook	20,110.80	393
Cumberland	610,612.10	3117
Franklin	134,278 00	791
Hancock	140,472.96	1058
Kennebec	362,865.30	2216
Knox	286,488.00	1229
Lincoln	184,194.55	933
Oxford	226,810 45	1328
Penobscot	356,287.50	2715
Piscataquis	74,219.00	521
Bagadahoo	181,816.00	899
Somerest	218,359.00	1354
Waldo	252,273.04	1450
Washington	296,447.47	1226
York	542,704.35	2307
	\$3.988.921,61	22,597

The average bounty per man is \$176. York pays the highest average bounty, \$235 per man; Knox next, \$120; Cumberland, Linco n and Sagadahoc \$200; Franklin, Oxford and Waldo \$170; Kennebec, Somerset and Washington \$160; Piscataquis and Androscoggin \$150; Hancock \$140, and Penobscot the smallest average \$130. The returns from Aroostook are not full enough to make any average for that county

THE PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD. A bill is now before the Legislature authorizing the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company to extend their track in this city from its present terminus at the south side of Bridge street to a location on the east side of the river near the Riverside Cemetery. This change is rendered necessary for the purpose of obtaining enlarged freight eccommodations for the business of the road. It is the attention of the Directors during the present season to erect a large and conven- elected are as follows: ient building on the east side of the river at the Ward 1. Edward Fenno, Alderman; Charles place above indicated for the reception of freight, Hewins, Jas. A. Bicknell, Geo. W. Hanks, Counaccumulates at that point, thus saving the ship- Clerk; Frederic H. Tibbetts, Constable. pers considerable expense of transportation and Ward 2. Thomas Wadsworth, Alderman toll, and greatly facilitating the operations of the Jas. B. Hall, Jos. W. Williams, Geo. W. Ricktirely relaid during the summer, the bridges Geo. F. Hawes, Clerk; Edmund W. Getchell thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and large Constable. additions made to the rolling stock of the road, Ward 3. Charles Currier, Alderman; Erasincluding locomotives, passenger and freight cars. tus Haskell, Seth Nutting, J. G. Phinney, criminal to be sent, in the interim, to the The road is to be completely renovated and put Councilmen; Cyrus A. Laughton, Warden; J in first class condition for business. It is also G. Dhinney, Clerk; Jas. Safford, Constable. stated, although we cannot vouch for the fact, that Mr. Edwin Noyes the late Superintendent H. Woods, Wm. C. Hayward, J. M. Wade, of the Maine Central Railroad has been engaged Councilmen; David Dunn, Warden; B. S. Farnto superintend the work of re-construction and ham, Clerk; Joseph Farnham, Constable. repair as contemplated by the Directors. We presume that the integrity and fitness of this C. Tibbetts, James Savage, Jefferson Parsons, gentleman are sufficiently well guaranteed to Councilmen; Ziba Hanks, Warden; S. H. Parwarrant his appointment to this responsible po- sons, Clerk; Chas. E. Hayward, Constable.

> Lt. General Grant. Gen. Grant has been formally invested with the rank of Lt. General.
>
> The presentation of his commission was made on Wednesday last, by President Lincoln. The cerejamin McDonald, Charles R. Church, John M. mony took place in the presence of the entire Cabinet, Gen. Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, A. S. Clark, Clerk; Ambrose H. Small, Constaand others. In his address President Lincoln ble. stated that "with this high honor devolves upon you a corresponding responsibility, and as the ARRIVAL OF THE STH MAINE. The re-enlisted what I here speak for the nation goes my own morning last, by special train. The regiment hearty personal concurrence." In reply Gen. left Beaufort, S. C., on Friday, in the steamer Grant said : "With the aid of the noble armies Arago reaching New York on Monday noon. The that have fought on so many fields for our com- officers accompanying the re-enlisted men are as mon country, it will be my earnest endeavor not follows: Colonel John D. Rust; Major H. Boynto disappoint your expectations. I feel the full ton; Adjutant E. H. Revnolds; Quartermaster. weight of the responsibility now devolving upon S. Sidelinger; Captains, W. F. Lane, C. B me, and I know that if they are met it will be Knapp, Alonzo D. Millett, A. C. Willis; First due to those armies, and above all to the favor Lieutenants, Joseph Small, E. G. Guptin, S. of that Providence which leads both nations and Gould, C. L. Taylor; Second Lieutenants, John

the families of volunteers in the army or navy. Keyes, where a good breakfast was furnished, and ror for evil doers. We can bring statistics and By its provisions cities and towns are authorized By its provisions cities and towns are authorized to raise money to be applied for such aid as follows: 75 cents per week for wife and and in lows: 75 cents per week for wife, aged and in-firm dependent mother, father or widowed moth-Army of the Potomac was transferred to the Defirm dependent mother, father or widowed mother, 50 cents per week for children under fifteen years of age, and the same amount for children over this age who are unable to work. No aid will be furnished unless the person so entitled the first pers thereto, or some one of them duly authorized, works. Nearly three-fourths of the men have shall demand the same of the municipal authorities before Dec. 31 in each year. In any case the sum paid is not to exceed \$11 per month. The money so applied is to be reimbursed by the State. All accounts of expenditures, which are DEPARTURE OF CAVALRY. Transports are in to be made to January 1, of each year, are to be waiting in Portland to convey the 2d Maine Cavexamined and approved by the Governor and alry to its destination. The regiment is unde Council. The act does not authorize reimburs- orders to report to Gen. Banks at New Orleans ing money applied to aid the wife, child or par- A detachment, consisting of Companies A, Capt. ent of any commissioned officer, or to aid the fam. J. F. Twitchell, and B, Capt. B. G. Merry, left ily of any soldier or mariner who deserts.. The this city this (Tuesday) morning, at 6 o'clock by bill has been carefully matured and will undoubt- special train for Portland. Another detachmen

> peculiarities of the two races. The splendid literary and scientific attainments of Professor Wells are too well known to require endorsement from us. The problem of the future social and political Cavalry had the position of honor in the recent status of the black man is now in process of im- raid of General Kilpatrick towards Richmond mediate and practical solution, and the consider- and conducted itself with more than usual hono so well qualified for the work, ought to attract brilliant charges and getting further into Richthe attention of thoughtful men everywhere. mond than any other portion of the command. We hope the lectures will be largely attended by At one point the second line of fortifications were

edly pass with little amendments

the 29th Maine, writes to Adjutant General D. Myrick of Co. K, that forty of his company Hodsdon that the two new Maine Regiments in composing a portion of Col. Dahlgren's commander the Department of the Gulf are very pleasantly are missing, probably prisoners at Richmond located, and like their position much. He says, Capt. M. lost his horse and was able barely every one speaks well of Maine and Maine troops, make his escape from capture. and Brigade Commanders are glad when they can procure Maine regiments for their commands. Col. Beal's regiment, the 29th, is encamped in the next field to Col. Fessenden's. Both regiments are in excellent condition. It will be seen by a communication in another column, that the battalion of the 10th Maine have left Tennessee to join the 29th in Louisiana.

RE-ENLISTMENTS IN MAINE REGIMENTS. A letter from the 15th Maine Regiment, to the Portland Press, dated Pass Cavello, Texas, Feb. 22d. says that the 15th has re-enlisted and been mustered as veterans. The 13th re-enlisted on condition that it should be changed to heavy artillery, the 32d. but it is feared that this request is not likely to be granted. Both these regiments are under orders

Meeting of the City Council. Augusta, March 7, 1864. Present the Mayor, and a quorum in both

Orders were passed directing the City Clerk to Reports.-The reports of the Committee

that street with Gage Street; of P. Leavitt and The following table shows the amount of boun- others for a new street to accommodate the occur and of N. G. Whitehouse and others, for a public nd paid street to be laid out over Child Street, were accepted, and the petitions were referred to the next City Council, except the last, which the petitioners had leave to withdraw. The report of the Committee on Burying Grounds, who were ordered, Nov. 2, 1863, to lease the west half of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, that they had leased the same to Geo. W. Jones for five years at \$20 per years, was accepted.

Adjourned to March 19th inst.

CITY ELECTION. The election of Municipal officers on Monday last passed off very quietly. The Union ticket for Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen and Ward officers was elected with little opposition. The vote was unusually small, numbering only 868 against 1369 last year. The following is the vote for Mayor in the several Wards, compared with that of 1863. The candidates were, Sylvanus Caldwell, and Allen Lambard,

Esq.	1864.		1863.	
	Caldwell.	Lampard.	Johnson.	. Kuoon 120
Ward 1,		49		
2,	122	27	158	94
3,	103	61	141	111
4.	66	36	83	70
5,	55	27	66	93
6,	69	33	78	75
7,	63	23	70	56
Total,	612	256	742	627
The Alderme	n, Counciln	nen and	Ward O	fficers

nostly manufactured lumber and cattle, which cilmen; Oliver Turner, Warden; Chas. Lothron

road. We understand that the track is to be en- er, Councilmen: Edward Stanwood, Warden

Ward 4. A. H. Merchant, Alderman ; Wm.

Ward 6. Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Alderman; John

A. Mitchell, John Dulon, Stephen P. Plummer. Councilmen ; Peter Gay, Jr., Warden ; Stephen

country herein trust you, so under God it will men of the 8th Maine, 330 in number, arrived in sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with this city at half past four o'clock, on Wednesday Stevens, H. Watts. On their arrival at the depot THE SOLDIERS' AID BILL. The Legislature have Hodsdon, and escorted by the Augusta Brase in this city, they were met by Adjutant General under consideration a bill providing support for Band, proceeded to their quarters at Camp

of two companies, C and D, will leave on Wednes Professor Walter Wells, formerly con- the remaining portion of the regiment in detachday morning, to be followed on successive days by nected with the Western University of Pennsylvania, will give a series of lectures at Meonian which they are numbered. Under the command Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of the of Col. Woodman the regiment has acquired an present week. His subject will be "The White enviable reputation for discipline and good con Man and the Black Man," embracing an analysis duct, and the officers and men will carry with and comparison of the physiological and mental them the good will and best wishes of the people

THE 1ST MAINE CAVALRY. The 1st Mair ation of the subject at the hands of a gentleman and gallantry throughout, making several most carried by the Maine boys, and would have beer holden could they have had sufficient support THE 29TH AND 30TH MAINE. Col. Beal of We learn by a letter received from Capt. John

> nected with the machine-shop of J. McClinch Hallowell, was destroyed by fire on Friday last The building and tools were owned by Mr. Mc Clinch, and his loss is about twelve hundred dollars and he had no insurance. The building was occupied by Mr. Fuller and his loss was about

> fifteen hundred dollars-no insurance. It is believed that the two pew infantr regiments, the 31st and 32d, now organizing in this city, will be filled to their maximun strength of 1000 men each by the 1st of April. About 600 have already enlisted in the 31st and 500 is

Hon. Woodbury Davis has been re-app to go to Brashear City, Ia. The health of the ed as Judge of the Supreme Court. His commi sion expired on the 23d of February.

Communications.

Exposure of a Swindling Operation. EDITORS MAINE FARMER:-I have received at different times, and from different parties, lottery tickets, onfidential letters and circulars, representing in glowmy aid by investing, selling tickets, &c. But the greatment of a Primary Agricultural College.

An order was also introduced by the same gentlems. he most artful and shrewdly managed, was that by a person or persons styling himself or themselves the "Franklin Benefit Association," which was on this wise: Near the close of 2d month, (February) I received ickets or checks, and a circular setting forth in vivid language the benefits of their "monthly distributions," and a confidential letter, offering 20 per cent. for selling tickets, &c., the circular stating that the next and 67th monthly distribution, would take place on "March lat, 1864," when a splendid entertainment would be given; that immediately after the drawing, a catalogue would be sent to each ticket or check holder, showing what numbers had drawn, and that any letters on business dated March lat, (the day of the drawing) would be allowed, although not received until after the drawing.

The tickets went where many others have gone, to the flames or among the children's play things. On the 4th day of the present month the so-called "official" in criminal prosecutions. 4th day of the present month the so-called "official catalogue" was received, with the following:

"FRANKLIN CLUB HOUSE,

next drawing.

Send \$5, \$10 or \$20, as convenient, but be sure to 62, nays 40.

A communication was received from Adjutant General Action (Communication of Section 1). Send \$5, \$10 or \$20, as convenient, but be sure to state in your letter the number of each Treasury note or bank bill you send, also to write your name yourself upon one corner of the back of each to avert suspicion and prevent the return of the money to you and your and prevent the return of the money to you and your ed is \$3,9:3,921.61. A few towns have not made re-

rder dishonored.

Be sure and write nothing you do not wish the trustees to read, as I have to open all letters received after the drawing, before the whole board, and they finding the date and money all right, will send you a receipt that will secure to you the prize your number has drawn. Confidentially yours, Anson B. Hunt."

Considering the above in connection with that previously received, my impressions were that the whole was a complete swindle; that the \$20, or such part of it as could be drawn from my pocket, was all that was wanted of me. Those impressions were subsequently strengthened by an exposure in the American Agriculturist's long list of "humbugs," of the "Villanous Frank.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was then laid

ling operations which are being practiced upon the un- mo suspecting, and if such robbers cannot be trapped and night of Sunday. The bill and amendment were brought to justice, I consider it the duty of every news-brought to justice, I consider it the duty of every news-mand night of re-committed. Mr. Sanborn of Kennebec, called up the bill provid-Mr. Sanborn of Kennebec, called up the bill providtheir tricks are tried, or who have knowledge of them, benefit of everybody. Vassalboro', 3d mo. 8, 1864.

has been since April last, doing Provost duty.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY CORPS, ) Army of the Cumberland, Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 29th, 1864. Special Order, No. 46. (Extract,)
The 10th Maine Battalion is hereby relieved from duty

Maine Volunteers after the organization of the Regiment, and with the expectation that they would be mustered out of the service with the Regiment. They were however rotained in service and entered upon their duties at these Headquarters on the same day their old comrades left for home. This disappointment which they experienced has not induced one of them to falter in the faithful discharge of his duties.

Instead of Richmond. Adopted and the bill providing support for the families of soldiers.

Mr. Sanborn called up the bill providing support for the families of soldiers.

The motion to insert by adding the words "whose necessities require it" was disagreed to.

Mr. Spring moved to amend by changing the maximum of aid from three dollars per week to eleven dollars per month. Adopted.

MAJOR GEN. H. W. SLOCUM

H. C. Rodgers, Lt. Col. and A. A. G. Capt. John Q. Adams, Com. 10th Me. Battalion. New Orleans. The health of the Battalion is almost niversally good. The boys are sorry to leave here, for the General has been a father to them all, and would

Ing had very little snow or rain. It seems now like be printed.

These resolves instruct our Senators and Republic and These resolves instruct our Senators and Republic and Senators. sowing. They are making great preparations for planting large quantities of cotton this season, which pays

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following main and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for an article with the written and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for an article with the written and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for an article with the written and crush rebellion that is allowed in conducting a for a war to quell insurrection. of the Adjutant General during the past week:

Ist Heavy Abullery. Assistant Surgeon Jerome
B Elkins, Ashland, Surgeon; 2d Lieut George W Grant,
Ellsworth, 1st Lieut Co C; Sergt Edward S Foster, Trenton, 2d Lieut Co C.
3D BATTERY MOUNTED ABTILLERY. 2d Lieut, Joseph
W Whitmore, Hampden, 1st Lieut; Willis M Haycock,
Calais, 2d Lieut; George E Skillings, 2d battery, Portland, 2d Lieut; George E Skillings, 2d battery, Portland, 2d Lieut.

Gefinley, Co F, Housewi, Lieut Co A; 2d Lieut Alvin S Hall, Co H, Clinton, 1st Lieut, Co C; 2d Lieut George H Buker, Co D, Bangor, 1st Lieut, Co E; 2d Lieut Henry W Farrar, Co K, Bangor, 1st Lieut Co F; 2d Lieut Hilliam Crosby, Co G, Bangor, 1st Lieut Co K; 1st Sergt Marcellus Vining, Co F, Windsor, 2d Lieut Co K; 1st Sergt Marcellus Vining, Co F, Windsor, 2d Lieut Co K; 2d Lieu

THINTERNTH REGIMENT. 1st Lieut Reuben T Jordan, Portland, Capt Co F; 2st Lieut William P Freeman Portland, 1st Lieut, Co F; 1st Sergt Franklin E Holmes, Portland, 2d Lieut, Co F.
SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. 1st Lieut Sumner S Richards, Co F, Saco, Capt, Co K; 1st Lieut George W Vorzill, Co C, Norway. Capt, Co E; 2d Lieut Wellington Hobbs, Norway, 1st Lieut. Co R; 2d Lieut Henry L Bartels, Portland, 1st Lieut, Co F.
NINETEENTH REGIMENT. 1st Lieut Albert Hunter, 1Co H. Clinton, Quartermaster.

Lieut Stepnen C Isloot, 1st Heavy Arthury, Capt Co B;
320 Regiment. Amos F Noyes, Norway, Capt Co B;
Joseph E Colby, Rumford, 1st Lieut, Co B; Henry W
Bearce, Hebron, 2d Lieut and mustering officer.

on Finance recommend the assessment of a State on Finance recommend the assessment of a State tax for the current year of \$1,320,000 to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury for the payment of the \$600,000 incurred in aiding the families of soldiers, the interest of the public tax for the current year of \$1,320,000 to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury for the payment of the \$600,000 incurred in aiding the families of soldiers, the interest of the public tax for the current working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such an institution as they can of the history, present working, and to gather all such other information regarding the establishment of such as a debt, and the contemplated bounty loan, also for Superintendent of Common Schools: war purposes and the ordinary expenses of the government. The per centage of the taxation will be about 8 mills on the dollar of the State valuation, an increase of 5 mills over last year. This increase of 5 mills will add that per centage to the town taxes, which will also be largely swelled to meet the additional expenditures for own bounties and other purposes, made necessary by the exigencies of the war. The burden

State officers and members of the Legislature occurred on Tuesday last. Returns from 220 cities and towns give the following results: Gilmore, wind N. E.

March 7th—Raining during last night; hail and snew at 9½ A. M., and raining all day; warmest 39 deg.; (Union Republican candidate for Governor.) 35.-(Union Republican candidate for Governor,) 35,759; Harrington, (Democrat) 29,289. Majority
for Gilmore 6,500. The Union Republicans elect
four of the fire Councillors, nine of the twelve Senators, and have thus far a majority of 75 in the
House.

Union League Melodies. This is an excellent

Sth—Rair ended at 10 A. M.; remainder of day
warmest 34 deg.; wind N. W.
10th—Fine; warmest 44 deg.; wind W.
11th—Fine; warmest 44 deg.; wind E.
12th—Fine; warmest 53 deg.; wind S.
12th—Fine; warmest 47 deg.; wind S.
12th—Fine; warmest 47 deg.; wind S.
Sleighing ended on the 5th.

collection of patriotic hymns and adapted to Union

Legislature of Maine.

TUESDAY, March 8. SENATE. A number of private bills were passed to b engrossed.
House. A resolve was introduced by Mr. Bradbury of Hollis and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, accepting on the part of the State the donation of the estate offered by Hon. F. O. J. Smith for the establish

An order was also introduced by the same gentleman directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire what further legislation is necessary to carry into effect the resolves accepting the estate above referred to.

The bill defining the extent and duration of the Lord's Day, after debate was passed to be engrossed. The bill provides that twenty-four hours beginning at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and ending at 12 o'clock on Sanday night shall constitute the legal Sabbath day.

House. The bill for the protection of sheep agai

the depredations of dogs was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Dillingham of Waterville, called up the resolve Corner of Eim and Mill's Streets,
Plastow, N. H.

Q. A. Johnson, . . . Proprietor.

Wednesday, March 2d, 1864.

Mr. Geo. Tarer, Vassalboro', Me.:—You will see by catalogue that the number sent you has drawn a prise of \$200. If you will follow my instructions, you can get a part or even the whole of it. I wish you to get this prize money, and let it be known among your friends so that I may make a large sale for the next drawing.

To get the prize money you must have a 'Trustee's Receipt.' To get one, you write me a letter dated March 1st, 1864, stating that you have been unable to sell any tickets, but will try once for yourself, and if you are fortunate this time you can sell many for the next drawing.

Send \$6. 810, 200.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Senate. Resolves in favor of Westbrook and Maine Wesleyan Seminaries came from the House amended. The amendments were ordered to be printed.

Passed to be enacted bill additional to an act to authorize the town of Wiscasset to aid in the construction of the Kennebec and Wiscasset Railroad.

Mr. Elliot called up the bill amendatory of the Liquor

Day was read a second time. Mr. Stewart of Somerset moved an amendment, changing the title and making

ing support for the families of soldiers. The question was on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Samborn, to strike out the phrase defining the extent of disability which shall entitle a minor child over fifteen

years of age to the State aid, and inserting the word Vassalboro', 3d mo. 8, 1864.

The 10th Maine Battalion.

TULLAROMA, Tenn., March 1st, 1864.

Messas. Editors: —The remnant of the old 10th Maine having been ordered to join the 29th Maine Veterans by the War Department, the following order was issued by Major Gen. Slocum, at whose headquarters it has been since April 1st, doing Proved date.

The bill appropriating land, &c, for the building of the European & North American Railroad was amended in several particulars and passed to be engrossed. FRIDAY, March 11. FRIDAY, March 11.
SENATE. Bill in aid of the European & North American Railway Company, and resolves, asking the aid of the General Government, and inviting the co-operation of Massachusetts, were read once, and assigned for Mon-

Mr. Walker called up the bill to amend former acts to the been assigned.

Company D, at the expiration of the furlough to which it is entitled by "Special Order No. 45, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland," will proceed direct to New Orleans.

Mr. Walker called up the bill to amend former acts in company to extend the Penobscot, Lincoln & Kennebec Railford, and proposed an amendment, to authorize the company to extend its road to either Bowdoinham or Bath instead of Richmond. Adopted and the bill was passed day next.

Mr. Walker called up the bill to amend former acts

as amended was ordered to be printed.

House. Passed to be engrossed, resolve in favor o Limerick Academy; resolve in favor of North Berwiel Academy; resolve in favor of North Berwick Academy; resolve in favor of Presque Isle Academy; an act to aid in the detection and prevent the circulation of counterfeit bank notes; resolve in favor of Mrs. Isa-bella Fogg for services in behalf of our soldiers in the field.

SATURDAY, March 12. Capt. John Q. Adams, Com. 10th Me. Battalion.

Capt. Beardsley with Co. D will start at once for of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.

Maine, and Capt. Adams with companies A and B for The House amendments were adopted. The resolve was then laid on the table

to be engrossed.

House. Passed to be engrossed resolve in favor o have retained them if he could have got permission from the War Department.

The weather has been very fine here this winter, have the War Department of the United States, which, on his motion, was ordered to

the present rebellion, on condition of a return to allegi-ance within ninety days.
6th. Secures equal taxation and no exemption.
7th. Prohibits the making of anything but gold and

President, even those filling out an unexpired term, to be eligible for re-election. Cabinet officers to be elected by Congress and hold till their successors are chosen; to be entitled to a seat and a voice, but no vote in the

SENATE. Mr. Philbrick, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolve relating to the establishment of a College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which was read and assigned.

The resolve is as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be authorized to appointed three computations of the support of SENATE. Mr. Philbrick, from the Co.

term during which the College for the benefit of Agri-culture and the Mechanic Arts may be provided. Said commissioners are also hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive donations and benefactions in aid of said College, and also proposals for the location there-of, to visit and examine all such proposed locations, to entertain all propositions which may be made for this purpose, to confer with other States engaged in the same enterprise, and to learn what they can of the history,

Salary,
Traveling Expenses \$1,000 00 Printing 5000 Reports, Binding 5130 " 600 Appendix,
" 18 Reports Ed

\$2,300 37

common schools coming up on its grossed, was tabled and to-morrow s of Mr. Williams of Augusta. thus necessarily imposed upon the people of the State, we know will be cheerfully borne by every

> BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER for the week ending March 13, 1864:

THE ECLECTIC for March gives us a good sele League Meetings, the Army and Navy and Social tion of gleanings from the field of European lit-Gatherings generally, by Rev. J. W. Dadman, a crature. It is embellished with a fine engraving popular song writer. Published by B. B. Rus- of Hon. Richard Cobden, the eminent English sell, Boston, and for sale in Augusta by Chas. A. statesman and friend of America. New York, W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Publisher.

Congressional Summan.

SENATE. Mr. Powell called up the joint resolution SENATE. Mr. Powell called up the joint resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the report and evidence of the Military Commission of which Gen. McDowell was President.

Mr. Wilson opposed the call for these papers, as they were necessary to be withheld that they might be used in the prosecution of officers who were culpable.

A personal altercation ensued between Messrs. Powell of Ky. and Lane of Kansas, and the subject was then informedly dropped.

of Ky. and Lane of Kansas, and the subject was then informally dropped.

The special order was taken up, being the amendment of Mr. Brown to the bill to promote enlistments.

Mr. Brown proceeded to address the Sentate at length in support of his amendment and the freeing of the slaves as a war measure, and claimed the existence of the power to free them by Congress and the Executive.

HOUSE. Mr. Kasson presented a resolution of the lowa Legislature in favor of soldiers who have been discharged in consequence of wands or disabilities being charged in consequence of wounds or disabilities being employed in situations which they are competent to fill under the federal government. Referred to the Military ommittee.

The House then went into a committee on the Senate's

amendments to the deficiency bill.

Several of the Senate's amendments were adopted and others disagreed to. The bill was passed and goes back

Gen. Halleck has been offered the command of any department he wants.

Gen. Halleck has been offered the command of the The House resumed the consideration of the bill au-

thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell from time to time, at his discretion, any gold coin in the Treasury, over and above the amount which in his opin-Treasury, over and above the amount which in his opinion may be required by Government for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes Mr. Boutwell's amendment, heretofore offered, was adopted as a substitute for the original bill. It merely authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to actioipate the payment of interest on the public debt from time to time, with or without rebate of interest on the coupons, as to him may seem expedient. The bill in this amendatory was then passed—90 acainst 34.

as to him may seem expedient The bill in this amended form was then passed—90 against 34.

Mr. Schenek of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all Major Generals and Brigadier Generals who on the 15th day of March shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective rank, and have not been engaged for three months next prior to this date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all pay and emoluments shall cease from that day, and the vacancies be filled by promotions and appointments as in other cases provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer unemployed in consequence of wounds rethe vacancies be filled by promotions and appointments as in other cases provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer unemployed in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in service, or who is a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy or on parole.

After considerable debate the bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The Senate bill establishing a uniform ambulance system was slightly amended and passed.

A bill was reported securing homesteads to soldiers and sailors on confiscated rebel lands. Ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, March 9.

Senate. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Powell, as amended by Messra.

Grimes and Lane, calling for the report and evidence of

SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Powell, as amended by Messrs. Grimes and Lane, calling for the report and evidence of the military commission of which Gen. McDowell was President. The motion was rejected, 11 to 25.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee a bill from the same committee as a substitute for Mr. Carlisle's resolutio; declaring "that the object of the war is the subjugation of rebels in arms to the rightful authority of the United States, and the re-establishment of such authority; that in the prosecution of the war the United States may adopt whatever measures not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare which may be deemed necessary to secure the public safety now and individuals; that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize slaves as property, but as persons swing service or labor in certain States under thereof, and it is the right and duty of the United States to offer such persons such inducements as are best calculated to enable them to give to their country the paramount allegiance which they owe, and the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President of the United States on on the 1st day of January, 1863, was a measure necessary for the common defense, another day by the spirit of sary for the common defense, sanctioned by the spirit of the constitution and by the laws and practice of nations, and said reclamation is hereby declared to have the force and effect of law, anything in the laws or constitu-

progress.

It is stated that the Austrian forces in Venetia have force and effect of law, anything in the laws or constitu-tion of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Finance Committee the House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt with the following amendment: "And he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treas-

on the public debt."
supposed in connection with alleged recognition negotiution was made the special order for Monday ations. It is also said that Mr. Lawly, the ex-corres t 12 g o'clock.

House. Mr. Kernan of New York offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so changing the law as not to exempt United States bonds from State and

Municipal taxation. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Garfield of Ohio, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported back with amendment the Senate's
joint resolution of thanks to Major General Thomas and
the officers and men under him for bravery and courage Mr. Garfield of Ohio, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported back with amendment the Senate's
joint resolution of thanks to Major General Thomas and
the officers and men under him for bravery and courage
at Chickamauga, and requesting the President to communicate this to that General. The amendment provides for thanks jointly to Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas.

In that form it was passed.

The bill placing the name of John L. Burns on the A bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of

FRIDAT, March 11.
SENATE. The House gold bill was passed as amended never witnessed. The multitude were moved to ittle, restricting the anticipation of the payment of nterest on the public debt to a period of one year, by yeas 30, nays 8. House. The Senate's bill for the admission of Nevada

and Colorado into the Union, as States, will be consid red on the 17th inst.

The legislative and deficiency appropriation bills were A bill was passed repealing the 2d section of the act of 1851 to regulate the foreign coasting trade northern frontier of the United States.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY RAID. The New York Times' special Washington despatch gives the following additional particulars of Kilpatrick's daring raid in Virginia. The 1st Maine Cavalry lina. Major Chamberlain, who has command of accompanied the expedition and gallantly distinguished themselves as usual:

"Miles of railroad track on the two principal oads over which Lee transports his supplies for the northern army of Virginia have been so thoroughly destroyed that some time must elapse be ore the roads can be put in running order again. Depots of commissary, ordnance and quartermas er's stores were burnt or destroyed. No less at work for the rebel army-were burnt. canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal and the almost invaluable oal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed .-Nearly 300 prisoners were captured and hundred horses pressed into service. Hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come into our lines.

The following account of the movements of the expedition after leaving Richmond will be

"At night the command went into camp at camp of Gen. Davies' brigade, and i itely after charged the camp of the Seventh Michgan. The men, though taken entirely by sur-prise, seized their carbines, and under Col. Litch-field, supported by the 1st Vermont, Col. Preston, handsomely repulsed the enemy. Several of our men were wounded, and Col. Litchfield, who The main column of the enemy on Tuesday night and all day Wednesday and all night odical Depot of Chas. A. Pierce. hovered all about the command, and picket skir-mishing was almost constantly going on in differ-

force of cavalry came upon the rear of the col-umn. Gen. Kilpatrick was not unprepared for something over an hour, while the 6th Michigan L. Scott & Co., 38 w and other regiments of Gen. Davies' brigade were Terms \$3 per annum. in position to render whatever assistance might Capt. Estes, Assistant Adj't General, and Capt. Cole, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy sullenly retreated, but when the command moved forward harrassed the rear and flank. Sev eral times an offer of battle was made, but they School Committee, G. W. Walton; Collector and On Wednesday Lt. Whitaker was sent to de-

stroy Turnstall's station, on the White House. Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Gen. Butler? Department had just left there. This was the flame in the left there. The was the flame in the left there. The was the flame in the left there. ment had just left there. This was the first inti-mation of their being so near at hand.

listed men of the 8th Maine, now at home on and so badly injured that he died on Wednesday

Latest Telegraphic News.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POTOMAC ARMY GEN. GRANT TO DIRECT ITS MOVE-

Suspension of Exchange of Prisoners. AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA. Firing on Fort Sumter and Charleston

Suspended. MATTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA REBEL BLOCKADE OF THE CHOWAY RIVER BROKEN. THE CALL FOR 300,000 MORE.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. ENEW YORK, 14th. A Washington correspondent says Gen. Grant will reorganize the army of the Potomae and lead its first movement in the field in the spring campaign. Gen. Smith may receive its command. Gen. Halleck has been offered the command of any

middle department.

Gen. Foster has gone to Fortress Monroe with orders to suspend further exchanges of prisoners on Gen. Butler's plan. We are getting only 75 of our prisoners for 100 of the rebels.

100 of the rebels.

The commission to investigate the conduct of Gen.
Rosecrans at the battle of Chickamauga, has fully exonerated him from blame.

New York, 14th. The Tribuse says Admiral Dahlgren is on his way here without having obtained the
body of his son.

Advices from Jacksonville, Florida, 7th inst., are unimportant. The scholar are making, attranuous efforts to important. The rebels are making strenuous efforts to

deplete Florida of cattle.
Our loss at Olustee reaches 1800 of whom two-thirds are slightly wounded.
A Jacksonville, Fla. letter to the Post says Col. Henry's cavalry was attacked and driven from his second position with the loss of a number wounded. It was ex-pected the rebels would make an attack on Jacksonville

have him retained in command of the Potomac Army

The gunboats Southfield and White Head were des patched to the scene, as was also the Massasoit with 100 infantry on board. The gunboats opened on the enemy and shelled the forts five hours, when the rebels dispersed, and the river was opened.

A 100 pound Parrott gun exploded on board the South-field wounding two men. There were no other casualties

on our side. PORTLAND, Me., 14th. The steamship Jura from consistent with the rules of civilized warfare which may be deemed necessary to secure the public safety now and hereafter; that any person born and residing in the United States, whether bond or free, owes allegiance to the United States, whether bond or free, owes allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to any duty which such person may owe to any State or individuals; that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize slayes as property, but as persons does not recognize slayes as property, but as persons are towards and properly and the constitution of the United States are considered. The Allies made a close recognize the constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United States are considered.

orous perseverance in his policy.

The Danish journals oppose a conference on the basis proposed, and the movement has apparently made no

Mr. Mason has returned to London from Paris, it is

pondent of the Times at Richmond, is constantly HEROIC CONDUCT OF UNION TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA. A Newbern, N. C. despatch of the 9th THURSDAY, March 10.

Senate. Mr. Summer reported a bill providing that the Proclamation of Emancipation of Jan. 1st, 1863, be adopted and enacted as a statute of the United States.

The bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers

The bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers

The bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers

The prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people and a strong military escort. They ascended the scaffold with firm and clastic steps, and met their modification of the process of the proces fate with unflinching fortitude and determina-tion. They asked for no quarter, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service for patriotic services at Gettysburg was they fearlessly proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they said they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was

> tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre. which is said to be causing desertions from the rebel service in large numbers, and creating in tense indignation.
>
> It is reported that the rebels intended hanging all the Union soldiers captured by them from General Foster's command—51 in number—half

> of whom have never been in the rebel service. A New Expedition. It is reported that troops for a new expedition are about to rendezvous at Annapolis. Md., and sail thence for some vital point of the enemy's country. It is surmised that Gen. Burnside will have command of the expedition, and that its destination will be North Caro-College Green barracks at Annapolis, has received orders to prepare immediately for the accomma-

dation of 10,000 men, the first installment of the expedition. HONORS TO MAINE REGIMENTS. Gen. Banks issued an order directing the regiments and batteries of the 19th army corps to inscribe on their colors the names of various actions. Among the

number are the following : 12th Maine Volunteers-Irish Bend, Port 14th Maine Volunteers-Baton Rouge, Port

1st Maine Battery—Georgia Landing, Cotten

Hudson.

Bisland, Port Hudson, Cox's Ptantation. cision of the Police Magistrate of St. John, N. B., in the case of the Chesapeake pirates, has been "At night the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond and two miles from Chickahominy. At about 10 o'clock, just as the command was fairly asleep except those on mitment in the case of the Chesapeake prisoners did not justify their detention in custody, and whose imprisonment he declared illegal, and or-

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March. The illustrated articles consist of the eighth of the series of Scenes in the War of 1812-Washington and patrick decided to move across the White House Baltimore; The Norwich Armories; The Small Railroad and down the peninsula. During the day Capt. Mitchell, of the 2d New York, with the bulk of Col. Dahlgren's command, rejoined them. The main column of the enemy on Tues.

Datamore, The Rollwin Annotation, Annotati

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February. Con-Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock, a large my Reformed; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General; Witchthis, and decided to give them battle. The 1st hampton Hall; Chronicles of Carlingford: The Vermont, under Lieut. Col. Preston, ably assisted Perpetual Curate, Part IX.; A Ride through by Captains Grant and Cummings, and the 1st Sutherland; Charles the Bold. Re-published by Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker Street, New York.

Town MEETING AT WAYNE. The town of cessary. Only one charge was made, and was by Co. A, of the 1st Maine, led on by Wayne, at its annual meeting, for the election of officers chose the following :

Moderator, B. Sylvester; Selectmen, Squire Bishop, T. B. Reed, R. Berry; Superintending Constable, W. H. Rollins.

The Gardiner Journal says, Thomas Doug-On Friday last, nearly \$100,000 was paid las, a member of Co. C, 2d Maine Cavalry, was bounties by the State Treasurer to the re-en- thrown from a sleigh on Monday night last week,

The Res Gen. Sherman's Rebel Account Destruction of

NEW YORK, M the Potomac disparation Richmond Sentine MERIDIAN, Mar the railroad is proof track and of Ohio road were a a great deal of proprise, Lockhart the public building houses were deservery house. Pro every house. every family.

hrough which h Federal force unt the 28th ult. Ou with decided effe had returned to M The Richmond the following : MERIDIAN, Mar

all day Wednesda impoverished whe Cincinnati, Ma ete, from Columb east, in convers officer, expressed the situation of the highest term which had given since the capture Gen. Sherman age enough to sub stroyed over \$2.0

brought in large d ers, with but a tr In destroying the the Mississippi, an Col. Dahlgren WASHINGTON, M evening says the from the Richmo President eight patch, announcing Late last night

Gen. Kilpatrick had heard of him mish in which Da day after. Admiral Lee t ment to-night, fro tion sent out to gren's command, men near West P of the Colonel, w a skirmish. The clothing and left command surren after his death.

Rebel Account

NEW YORK, M.

the Potomae dispa of the 5th inst re cavalry in King or eighty of his men found a stirring a their fellow soldie ment in loathsome New York, Ma tain the following HEADQ'RS 3D DIV Officers and m to attempt a des successful, will w of your countryn erased, and which ons, to follow vo we will cross the stroy the bridges We will not allow traitorous crew t you will be lost. to lead you off, an ignominious Keep well togethe obedience to orde cution, you will or perhaps meet t encrifice his life i dertaking or who let him step out swept through th stand up to it wh

> not fear the enem (Signed) Changes in the A NEW YORK, Max

Potomae are to b 2d, 5th, and 6th the three corps w Warren. The oth mand divisions, w the corps have been The Tribune's A states that on Fri opposite bank. A the country severe sition, and return

Rumored Plans Richs New York, Me ington dispatch as day, in which no Grant and Halled ticipated, but all administration ba that the several all miscarried, an alarmed and disea that is considered that is consider ad been gone ov for his views, and favor of the capt 12th Corps from points will, ac

reached me be inc Potomac, and Ge negro troops but that with the aid take Mobile. Th leived that two l can be brought: any further atte cy until Richmo isagrees with stategical value

taken in this ne ant does not stat reached. I thi Grant will lead Generals McPt chief subordi the Army of the ports that he laimed that G of the Army of From New

NEW YORK, lst inst., per itary moveme SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

\* MEONIAN HALL,

THE WHITE MAN AND THE BLACK MAN.

First Lecture, Thursday, March 17, 71-2 P. M.

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New York, March 9. The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch contains extracts from the Richmond Sentinel of the 5th.

Meridan for the 6tet says Admiral Farragut intends to silence Fort Powell, so as to send his mocquito fleet into Mobile Bay. By so doing he will cut off Forts Morgan and Gaines.

The Bay is said to be obstructed three miles below Mobile in such a manner that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of the iron clad forts and a battery on the shore.

The west side of Mobile is defended to passuader the guns of the iron clad forts and a battery on the shore.

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The west side of Mobile is self-the iron clad forts and a battery on the shore.

The west si e public buildings here and a number of private

the following:
MERIDIAN, March 8. Sherman was at Canton thirty killed and wounded.

Meridian, March vas de Canton Hirty killed and wormded.

In the wednesday. He has taken a large number of negroes. He leaves the country perfectly West---200,000 More Men to be Called impoverished wherever he has been. CINCINNATI, March 9. A dispatch to the Gaz-

officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow Gen. Sherman has destroyed provisions and for-age enough to subsist the rebel army from three o six months. In one place Gen. Sherman destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of property. In other places he destroyed numerous stores. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand

head of mules, 5000 negroes and over 400 prisoners, with but a trifling loss in men and material. In destroying the railroad he has released Gen. dePherson's corps from doing guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored them to active ser

Col. Dahlgren Killed and a Portion of his

President eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispatch, announcing his safety.

Late last night Gen. Butler again telegraphed that he had received information confirming the announcement in the Sentinel that Col. Dahlgren was killed at King and Queen Court House.

Gen. Kilpatrick also telegraphs that the last he had heard of him was on Thursday. The skirmish in which Dahlgren was killed occurred the day after.

Admiral Lee telegraphed to the Navy Department to-night, from Yorktown, that the expedition sent out to afford relief to any of Col. Duhlgren's command, succeeded in rescuing five of his men near West Point, one of them a body servant a skirmish. The rebels stripped him of all his clothing and left him lying on the ground naked, and with his ring finger cut off. The rest of his command surrendered themselves prisoners of war

Rebel Account of the Death of Col. Dahlgren

---Hi- Address to his Soldiers.

New York, March 8. The Herald's Army of the Potomae dispatch says the Richmond Sentinel other troops were sent to their assistance. Seeing the strength of our supporting columns, the cavalry in King or Queen country, and seventy or eighty of his men captured. On his person was found a stirring address to his men in behalf of their fellow soldiers who are suffering imprison
New York 12th. A Norfolk letter of the

ment in loathsome dungeons.

New York, March 9. Richmond papers contain the following order of Col. Dahlgren:
HEADQ'RS 3D DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, 1864. Officers and men: You have been selected ported repulse of our troops which is stated to from brigades and regiments as a picked command have occurred on the 9th inst. ons, to follow you and yours wherever you may go. We hope to release the prisoners from Bell mand.

we will cross the James river into Richmond, de- Longstreet had been ordered to North Carolina stroy the bridges after us, and exhort the released prisoners to destroy and burn the hateful city. We will not allow the rebel leader Davis and his traitorous crew to escape. The prisoners must render great assistance, as you cannot leave your ranks too far, or become too much scattered, or you will be lost. Do not allow any personal gain to lead you off, which would only bring you to 27th arrived at New York March 9th. an ignominious death at the hands of her citizens.

Keep well together, and obey orders strictly, and bedience to orders, and fearlessness in their exe- only basis could be the treaty of 1852. Denmark cution, you will be sure to succeed. We will desired to postpone her answer for a short period join the main force on the other side of the city, from local considerations. or perhaps meet them inside. Many of you may fall, but if there is any man here not willing to would station cruisers off Cuba to assist in carrydertaking or who does not feel capable of meeting the enemy in such a desperate fight as will follow, let him step out and he may go hence to the arms of his sweetheart and read of the braves who lent a lukewarm support. He thought it more swept through the city of Richmond. We want prudent and humane to station cruisers off Africa no man who cannot teel sure of success in such a rather than Cuba. no man who cannot feel sure of success in such a holy cause. We will have a desperate fight, but stand up to it when it does come, and all will be well. Ask the blessing of the Almighty and do Baltic on its arrival from the Mediterranean.

not fear the enemy. Colonel Commanding.

Potomac are to be temporarily transferred to the rights.

The London Times considers that the main The London Times considers that the great Potomac are to be temporarily transferred to the Potomac are to the Potomac a

the corps have been during the winter.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac dispatch states that on Friday Gen. Custar with 500 men made a reconnoissance to Ellis ford on the Rapidan and found only the usual rebel pickets on the opposite bank. A small portion of Custar's forces crossed, drove in the enemy's pickets, scouted the country several miles without meeting opposition, and returned.

satisfactory results.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 29. The minister of War has proposed to the King to dismiss Gen. DeMeza from the army. The Prussians were still at Kolding yesterday. Both houses of the Rigsraad to-day adopted almost unanimously an address to the King in favor of the energetic prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the union with Schleswig. sition, and returned.

that the several February expeditions had nearly all miscarried, and the country was becoming alarmed and dissatisfied. I have it from a source

prise, Lockhart and Lauderdale stations. All the public buildings here and a number of private houses were destroyed. The enemy pillaged every house. Provisions were taken from almost every family. Sherman laid waste the country through which he passed on his return to Vicksburg.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3. A dispatch to the Appeal, dated Macon, Miss., 2d, says the whole Federal force under Sherman was at Canton on the 28th ult. Our cavalry were harassing them with decided effect. Gen. Grierson's command large amount of supplies.

with decided effect. Gen. Grierson's command had returned to Memphis.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th inst., has

NEW YORK, March 12. Gen. Grant intends to ette, from Columbus, says Gen. Grant on his way cast, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He spoke in Another call will soon be issued for from 200,-

000 to 300,000 men. News from New Orleans—The Free State Governor Inaugurated. New York, 13th.. The steamer Morning Star from New Orleans 6th, via Havana 9th inst., has arrived.

Transports are rapidly bringing the troops back

fron Texas.
Governor Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th inst., with imposing ceremonies.

General Banks delivered an address, in which he predicted that the rebellion would be confined to three or four Atlantic States by this season's campaign.

FORTRESS MONROE, 12th. The steamer New York arrived last night from Point Lookout with 600 WASHINGTON, March 8. The Republican of this evening says the news of Col. Dahlgren's death from the Richmond Sentinel was received by the President eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of the resident eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of the resident eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of the resident eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of the resident eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of this privates and 45 officers, rebel prisoners. Three were taken ashore to the hospital, having small possible of the resident eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of this privates and 45 officers, rebel prisoners. Three were taken ashore to the hospital, having small possible of the resident eight hours after Gen. Butler's dispersion of the resident eight from Point Lookout with 600 privates and 45 officers, rebel prisoners.

The rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was sent up on the boat for exchange.

Gen. Butler sent a portion of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, under Colonels Onderdonk and Spear, to King and Queen Court House to deal with citiizens claiming to be non-combatants but who ambushed Col. Dahlgren.

Col. Onderdonk reports that the 5th and 9th
Virginia cavalry, with citizens, 1200 in all, were

riven from the camp near Carrolton. The camp was taken and a number killed. Twenty prisoners were taken. The rebels were also driven from the Court

House, and a large amount of grain mills and storehouses destroyed.

New York, 12th. The Herald says—From Norfolk we learn that on Wednesday afternoon our line, the 2d colored cavalry regiment, Col. Cole, was attacked by a force of four regiments

of infantry, one regiment and a squadron of cavalry, and two full batteries.

Our pickets fell back to Barnes Hill, when of the 5th inst reports that Col. Dahlgren was rebels retreated; not however, until some brisk killed in a sharp encounter with the 9th Virginia skirmishing ensued, in which some of the colored

> killed is not ascertained.
>
> New York, 13th. A Norfolk letter of the 11th confirms the news of the expulsion of the rebels from Suffolk and our occupation of the place on the 10th. This is later than the re-

to attempt a desperate undertaking, which, if successful, will write your names on the hearts of your countrymen in letters that can never be of your countrymen in letters that can never be crased, and which will cause the prayers of our fellow soldiers, now confined in loathsome pristual Longstreet had sent his wagon train to

It was the general impression at Knoxville that

### Foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool Feb.

England. Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons all will be well; but on no account scatter too far, for in union there is strength. With strict a conference on the Danish question, and said the

The Danish and German War. There has been no fighting in Schleswig. It is confirmed that France assents to the con-

ference, though not in a very earnest spirit. New York. March 9. Washington dispatches say that let and 3d corps of the army of the Potome are to be temporarily transferred to the

satisfactory results.
Copenhagen, Feb. 29. The minister of War

Schleswig.
COPENHAGEN, Feb, 27. Denmark has expressed a wish to be excused from replying to any propo-sition for a conference so long as Schleswig is not

Rumored Plans of the next Campaign—
Richmond to be Taken.

New York, March 10. The World's Washington dispatch says a council of war was held today, in which not only the President, Generals Grant and Halleck and most of the Cabinet participated, but all the military talent in which the administration has confidence was called in. The basis of the case submitted for consideration was that the several February expeditions had nearly

alarmed and dissatisfied. I have it from a source that is considered reliable that after the ground had been gone over Gen. Grant was called upon for his views, and that he promptly responded in favor of the capture of Richmond as the first step in the campaign, and I feel quite sure that orders will be instantly forwarded to bring the lith and 12th Corps from Chattanooga, and the 16th and 17th Corps from the Mississippi river to Virginia. All the troops that can be spared from other points will, according to the statement which reached me be incorporated with the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Banks will be reinforced with negro troops but nothing more, and it is expected

Potomac, and Gen. Banks will be reinforced with negro troops but nothing more, and it is expected that with the aid of the fleet he will be able to take Mobile. The great bulk of the white troops will be concentrated in Virginia, and it is beleived that two hundred and fifty thousand men can be brought against Richmond at an early day.

Gen. Grant, I understand, protests against any further attempts to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmon: shall have been taken. He disagrees with Halleck, and places the highest stategical value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it.

that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it.

Who will command and what will be the route taken in this new "on to Richmond" my informant does not state. Probably no conclusion has been reached. I think it probable, however, that Gen. Grant will lead the main column himself, with Generals McPherson, Meade and Hocker as his chief subordinates. Gen. Wm. Smith, late of the Army of the Cumberland, reached here to-day. The fact has given rise to the renewal of the reports that he will supersede Gen. Meade. It is claimed that Gen. Grant urges him for the head of the Army of the Potomac.

Frem New Orleans—Farragut's Attack on Messite.

New York, 1lth. New Orleans advices of the let inst., per Western Metropolis, state that military movements are still in progress for the repossession of the country beyond the Teche.

The bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, continued vigorously, the rebel batteries replied, but none of our vessels were seriously damaged.

### The Markets.

GUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.
\$7 00 to 10 50 | Clear Sait Pork, 12 00 to 14 00
1, 135 to 140 Mutton, 6 to 8
145 to 150 Turkeys, 10 to 16
162 to 200 Chickens, 10 to 12
140 to 150 Geese, 7 to 10
135 to 140 Clover seed, 14 to 17
90 to 100 Herdsgrass, 325 to 37
25 to 275 Red Top, 100 to 17
75 to 80 Hby, 2000 to 22

Apples, 7 to 9 Fleece Wool, 50 to 19
100 to 100 Sheep Skins, 15 to 100 to 100 Sheep Skins, 175 to 100 to 100 Sheep Skins, 150 to 100 Sheep 10 to 16
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Second Lecture, Saturday, March 19, 71-2 P. M.
\$550 9.50
\$400 to \$5.00
yhair, complexion, cranial development, odor parasites, etc.
Case of the "wild Irishmen," Turks, etc. The mental consistution of the white and black. The intellectuality of the regro and the problems it accounts for. The worl's comparative etimate of intellectuality and sensibility. Voltaire ws the ship-wrecked siave. The fact of amalgamation. The Anglo-African tax market: THE CATTLE MARKETS AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sheep. Shotes. Fat Hogs. Veals.

This week, 1047 5984 20 - 50

Last week, 1902 4703 12 - 50

Dne year ago, Mar. 12, 1718 2076 200 70 65

ne year ago, Mar. 12, 1718 2076 200 70 65
PRIUES.

(EXVES-First qual. \$10,25@10,75 Per 100 fbs. on the total Second do. 9.25@10,00 weight of hide, tallow and Third do. 8.00@9,00 dressed beef.

Extra, \$11,00 @ 11.50.

Working Ozen -\$100@200, or according to value as beef.

Sheep-04@5c \( \text{P} \) b on live weight; extra fat, \$4\( \text{M} \) 9.

Mitch Cows-\$15, @30 Extra, \$55\( \text{@75} \). Ordinary, \$20\( \text{@30} \).

Swine—Stores, 7 @ 8c.

Hides—9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c@— Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)@9c.

Pelts—\(\frac{1}{3}\) 50@4 00.

Hides—91cm—Caif Skins, 14c. Tallow, \$1@9c.

Petts—\$3 50@4 00.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

B. A. Baldwin 44, Luke Brown 35, S. H. Brittun 20, J. Frost 17, C. Leavitt 17, John Fall 18. Mr. Record 6, Mr. Fitch 8.

About 165 head of cattle, detained by the freshet, arrived from Maine about noon, and several droves or parts of droves from the belated Medford trains, with a few remnants from the Cambridge market of yesterday. Constituting, altogether a somewhat short supply. But from the appearance of things to-day, we infer that there are as many cattle at market as are wanted at present prices, especially of the poorer qualities. The stock, however, must average considerable higher this week than last. There were more good cattle among the Western and less miserably poor ones. There were about 100 old-fashiosed Northampton and other river town bullocks which always command the premium prices, because they afford the very best at market, with many rich pairs from Maine. These come here in a comparatively quiet, healthy condition; while the Western are so long upon the road without food or water, or a drop of the 'milk of human kindness," and then suddenly filled for weighing at Albany and again at Brighton, that we sometimes wonder that they do not communicate to the consumers some of the feverish, unhealthy condition in which they are faaily sold to the butchers, and that there is not generated among cat the a disease similar to the fatal cholera among hogs.

The Buyers of working oxen have to compete with butchers at something like 10e 2th. on dressed weight, more or less ac-

disease similar to the fatal cholera among hogs.

The buyers of working oxen have to compete with butchers at something like 10c \$\psi\$ ib. on dressed weight, more or less according as they are more or less beefy; consequently the cost of working oxen depends on their value as beef. We include in our list of droves \$22 pairs of oxen bought in Maine by B. A. Baldwin, of Dutchess county, New York. A few pairs of which have been sold here as beef, but most will be taken to New York He is highly pleased with the working cattle of this State, and thinks his neighbors will be very like to send him or some one lese for further supplies of Maine workers at about \$150 \$\psi\$ pair, and one yoke at \$215\$, which were worth the money. He also sold 6 extra beef oxen at 11c \$\psi\$ lb.

J. Frost sold a pair of grade Durham two-year-old steers, measuring 7 feet at home, and laid to dress 1950 \$\psi\$ pair, of most 6.1 to 10 in.

SHEEP. At market 5984 or 1281 more than lass week. This farge number has given the butchers the advantage of the drovers, and they "do just as they please,"—especially with the common qualities of Northern sheep. There were twenty carloads—about 2000—sheep from Albany. So large a stock of Western sheep always makes the butchers independent, unl-ss on lots they engaged to take at a certain price. The drovers claim that prices, except perhaps for extra, are from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{

2 years old, very strong, No. 1 \$5 00
2 do strong, No. 2 4.00
1 do. very strong, No. 1 3 00
1 do. strong, No. 1 2 200
All cut back to 3 to 1 eyes.
A discount of 20 per cent. to dealers on bills of \$50 and over.
The above prices and terms of discount will be strictly adhered to.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, March 5, 1864.

APPLES. Green \$\psi\$ bil \$2.50 \$\pi\$ 3 50, \$\text{Siced}\$, \$\psi\$ by \$\psi\$ 00\frac{1}{2}\$ cored, \$\frac{1}{2}\pi\$ 00cc d, \$\pri\$ 00cc d, \$\pr

SEEDS. Herts visually \$1.00 ft. \$5.00 ft. \$1.00 ft. \$1.0 BOSTON MARKET ... March 12.

Flour—The market is steady and firm for Flour, and the sale we been at \$6,50 @ \$7.75 for Western superfine; \$7,00 @ ,25 for common extras; \$7,50 @ \$8,00 for medium do. 1,25 @ \$11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite | State | Sta

Flour—State and Western heavy and 5 cents lower—Super State 6,35 a 6 50; extra State \$6,65 a 6,75; choice, 6.00 a 7.10; round hoop Ohro 7,15 a 7,25; choice 7,25 a 8,20; super. West-ern 6,25 a 6,50; extra, 6 85 a 7,15, Southern firmer—mixed to good 7,00 a 7,80; fancy and extra, 7,90 a 10,75. Canada 5 lower—common extra, 6,60 a 7,00; extra good to choice 7,05 a

### Special Actices.

SORE THROAT.
COUGH.
COLD.
and similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in seriou Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections oftentimes in curable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease give almost instant relief.

1m12 TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma
Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections,
together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a shor
history of his case can be obtained of

H. H. HAY,

н. н. нач, FARM FOR SALE.

I offer my place for sale, situated in Topsham, on the River Road to Bath, half a mile from the village, containing half an acre of land, a story and a half house and L, a barn and plenty of water. The whole will be sold for \$2.25 if applied for within thirty days. For further particulars apply at the subcriber on the premises.

Topsham, March 7, 1861.

4#14 Brand for a pamphlet, free of charge COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
If those who suffer either Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills, in place of the common aloe pills, they would avoid the unnatural habit of straining and quickly rid themselves of the disease. This straining that is forced upon the patient when at stool, is caused by the irritation of the mucus membrane of the lower bowels. Bear in mind, that all of these common pills of aloes, &c., never dissolve in the stomach or exert the least influence on the liver, but are carried to the lower bowels, and there, by their drastic and unnatural influence occasion irritation, and instead of securing a natural movement or evacuation, induce an irritating discharge, which involves crampe, wrenching pains, straining, tenesmus, frequently sending the patient to the water closet on futile errands.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS, are the only safe pills to take—they act directly on the Liver and purify the blood. One to six boxes will cure any disease that the most popular of pills are advertised to cure.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits Great numbers have been already cared by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afficieted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this modicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it Free of Charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, New York City.

On Monday, March 21st, unless the safe of the control of the

New York City.

On Monday, March 21st, unless disposed of at private sale before that time, all the buildings, except those built by Government, on the side, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, go to your Apothecary, or nearest Grocery Store and get a Box of HOWE'S COUGH PILLS. They are safe, reliable and always do good. Excellent for Whooping Cough. Try them—everybody.

G. C. GOJOWIN & CO., Boston, and H. H. HAY, Portland, General Agents.

New York City.

On Monday, March 21st, unless disposed of at private sale before that time, all the buildings, except those built by Government, on the State Fair Grounds, consisting of two BARNS, as a lot of refuse Lumber, suitable for fencing stuff. All to be taken away before the first day of April.

GEO. W. JONES, Auct'r.

Augusta, March 10, 1864.

In Augusta, March 12th, by Rev. W. A. Drew, Rodney L. FOR SALE. County and State rights for an Invention just patented for Elevating a load of Hay bodily from the wagon, and dumping it at the required spot in a simple, easy, and quick 2d Me. Cav., to Barriet C. Shorey; Serg't LeRoy A. Smith, of Co. M. 2d Me. Cav., to Barriet C. Shorey; Serg't LeRoy A. Smith, of Co. F. 2d Me. Cav, to Barry E. Morrison of Phillips.

In Starks, Dec 31st, by David Gilmore, Rsq., Eben Leeman of Martha S Lans.

In Chelsen March 12th, by T. T. T. Chelsen March 12th, by T. T. Chelsen M Mary E. Morrison of Phillips.

In Starks, Dec 31st, by David Gilmore, Rsq., Eben Leeman to Martha S. Lans.

In Chelsea, March 12th, by J. W. Patterson, Esq. Rinaldo Erown, of Co. B, 9th Me. Reg't, to Mariora Dunton.

In Somerville. March 3d, by Anson B. Bowler, Esq., Wm. C. Trask, to Mrs. Arletta Folsom of Jefferson.

In Albfon, Sth by Thomas Burrill, Esq., Wm. C. Cressy, of the lift Me. Vols., to Betset Ann Burns.

In China, Jan. 19th, by Rev. Wm. Bowler, Wm. Roundy, of Benton, to Sarah E. Crowell; by same, Feb. 28th. Stephen M. Melson, to Phebe P. Weld.

In Stownegan, by T. J. Small Esq., Capt. Sylvester B. Keay, Co. D, 29th Maine, to Dorcas A. Allen.

In Readfield, Feb. 18th, by Rev. H. M. Eaton, John M. Williams to Louiss Friend; March 6th, by same, Joseph A. Spenner to Georgiana Brown.

In Starks, Feb. 20th, by I. G. Smith, Esq., Sampson Dudley to Mrs. Emily M. Athearn; March 6th, by same, Martin W. Frederick of Co. D. 9th Me. Regt., to Emma J. Waugh.

In Harrishurz Pa. Feb. 17th anddenly, Horsey Manley, for China, March 5, 1964.

Ashland, Greene Co., New York.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The subscribers, Commissioners on the estate of Strephex The subscribers, Commissioners on the orthogeness of the creditors of said estate, to present and prove their claims; and said Commissioners will be in session at the office of A. Lebrey, in Augusta, on the fourth MONDAT of May, June and July sext, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims against said estate.

Augusta, March 8, 1864.

Ashland, Greene Co., New York.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The subscribers, Commissioners on the estate of Strephex Pattern, July and Lebresh Monte of the creditors of said estate, to present and prove their claims; and said Commissioners will be in session at the office of the creditors of said estate.

Allens, in Augusta, document MONDAT of May, June and July sext, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims as add estate.

Augusta, March 8,

In Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 17th, suddenly, Horace Manley, formerly of this city, aged 57 years.

In East Vassafbord, March 6th, of diptheria; Annie 8. Doe, adopted daughter of Josiah and Sophia Doe, aged 16 years.

In China, Feb. 17th, Andrew D. only son of Nathaniel and Abby Wiggin, a member of Co. G. 24th Me. Vols., aged 26 years 7 months.

In Lewiston, Feb. 15th, of typhoid fever, Mary J. Trask aged 23 years.

In New Orleans, Nov. 3d, at St. James Hospital, of chronic diarrhosa, Melville C. Trask, Co. I, 15th Me. Regt., aged 25 yrs.

In Oldtown, March 1st, J. Dexter Dudley, aged 27 years.

In Vassalbord, Feb. 14th, of typhoid pneumonis, Mary Elia Farwell, aged 9 years 8 months.

[Bath papers copy.]

Hosp Skirts,

every description, \*

Breakfast Shawle

of every kind,

SPRING GOODS.

We are now opening a splendid variety of Plain and Fanor Silks,

Saxony Dress Plaids, Prof. WALTER WELLS, late of the Western University of

Figured Mohair, Striped Poplins, Striped Mohnirs. Striped Alpacens,

French Dress Plaids, Plaid Mohnir, Poil de Chevre, Oriental Lustre

Mohair Reps, Plain Alpaceas, paccas, Plaid Poplins, Thibets, All Wool Delains,

Taffetas,
Alpacea Mobair,
Mournin Mourning Stripes, Merinos,

Delaines,

Prints, EDWARD FENNO, J. H. MANLEY, CHAS. H. TRUE, H. S. OSGOOD.

Committee &c. &c., New Style Veils. Hand Wrought Handkerchiefs, Hemmed and Plain H'dkfs, Corsets,

Kid Gloves, Spring Gloves,

Ginghams,

A SOCIAL

NEW SALESROOM in Augusta, Me.,

BY NATHAN RICHARDSON.

Author of the "Modern School for the Piano-forte."

published, one adopting American, the other Foreign Fingering
When the work is ordered, if no preference is designated, the
edition with American Fingering will be sent.

37 Be sure that in ordering it you are particular in specifying
the "NEW METHOU." Price \$3. Mailed, post-paid, to any
address. Sold by all Music Dealers. OLIVER DITSUN & Co.,
Publishers, Boston.

Augusta, March 12, 1864. General Recruiting Office 2w14\*

14tf

ELEVATING HAY.

Spring Shawls, Water Proofs, Balmeral Skirtings,

Lineu Damask, Linen Tab'e Covers, Linen Napkius, Linen Doylies,

Shirtings and Flannels, Denims and Tickings, Boy's Cloths.

Wool Covers, Quilts, Blenched and Brown Cottons Cotton Finnnels, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash.

WHEELER & HOBSON, No. 4 Bridge's Block. INITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

BEFORE THE FIGST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor among false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thritieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessor for the Division in which the tax payer resides, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the First Monday of Max next.

U. S. Assessor for 3d Dist. of Maine.

Gardiner, March 3, 1864.

BACIFIC GUANO::

We should supply your wants:—our work of univaled excellence of excellence or our work of univaled excellence of a work of univaled and the points of mire articles of any order of the between a unequalled. All articles do by return mail.

SENDING BY It is very seldom we have a letter in the office from which it may be remained to the time of the terms are unequalled. All articles do by return mail.

It is very seldom we have a letter in the office from which it may be remained to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assistant Assessor for the properties of the properties of the office from which it may be remained to the time of the office f

### DACIFIC GUANO!! AGENCY FOR THE

n improvement upon all other Instruction Books, in Progressive Arrangement, Adaptation and Simplicity. Founded upon a New and Griginal Plan, and Illustrated by a series of Plates, showing the Proper Position of the Hands and Fingers. To which are added the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO. We are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which is a powerful and rich fertillizer, capable of carrying the crops through the season, maturing the same before the early frest, and leaving the soil enriched by the addition of phosphate of lime and animal matter.

It does not impoverish the land as Peruvian, but its effect is continued on succeeding crops, as a single application will prove It does not impoverish the land as Feravian, but its effect is continued on succeeding crops, as a single application will prove
It is adapted to every kind of soil, and all the various crops,
GRASS, GRAIN, CORN, POTATOES, ROOT

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. BICKNELL. Author of the "madera School for the Francische".

This LAST and BRST WORK of its distinguished author, is universally admitted to be superior in Excellence to all other "Methods," "Systems" and "Schools," and THE BOJK THAT EVERY PUPIL NEEDS for the Acquirement of a Thorough Knowledge of Piano-forte Playing! It is adapted to all grades of Tuition, from the Rudimental Studies of the youngest, to the Studies and Exercises of Advanced Pupils Two editions are

hem a fine start.

Every Farmer and Gardener should use it.

Country merchants should supply themselves with this article, as its introduction will lead to a largety increasing business in the same.

FARM FOR SALE.

Pleasantly situated in Augusta, four miles from the Kennebec Bridge, on the middle County road leading from Augusta to Sidney.

Said farm contains about 119 acres—20 wood, 30 pasturage, 60 tillage, (mostly clay loam) 10 plowed with manure for the spring work. Cuts 50 tons hay, the most of which, can be mowed with a machine. A one story house with four rooms on the ground, wood-shed, carriage-house, storage shed and barn all connected. Also a large corn barn separate, all in good repair. A small orchart of grafted fruit. Good schools and meetings very near.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at his residence on Green street.

Augusta, March, 1864.

LORENZO GARCELON, ) Selectmen NEWELL BAGLEY, NATHAN ROGERS, 2w14\*

PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber will have for sale in the months of March and April, full blooded and half blooded

PRINGE ALBERT PIGS,

From the original imported stock.

The half bloods will be a cross of full blooded Prince Albert and full blooded Chester. This cross will produce an excellent breed, as experiments have proved. Two pigs killed by Mr. Petham Harding of Gardiner, last fall, 8; mouths old, dressed over eight hundred pounds. Mr. Samuel Annee had one, seven months old, which weighed 340 pounds; and many others could be mentioned as large.

It is generally admitted by those breeding and raising full blooded Chesters, that they are too large and coarse, and must be crossed with something finer; they are an excellent and thrifty growing hog, but need refining down, and there is no hog so well calculated to produce the proper equalization of bone and fiesh, as the Prince Alberts—they being small bone, the shortest and smallest head of any hog known, skin about the thickness of brown paper and very fine grained fiesh, being a small, heavy hog.

All those wishing to improve their swine, would do well to order, as I can send either sex. All letters addressed to me concerning them, will be answered with dispatch. MORE RECRUITS WANTED!

\$600 paid to New Recruits,
\$700 to Veteraus,
until the 10th of April next, after which time a DRAFT will be sure to follow. Opportunities for enlisting in either of the Maine Regiments may be had at the office of S. LANCASTER, Water sirret, Augusta, Me.

G. W. LANCASTER,

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

PASSAGE TICKETS for the Steamers sailing from New York on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, may be secured by early application to J. W. CLAPP, at Ken. & Port. B. R. Office, USE SHAW'S HORSE POWDERS BOSTON STOCK FLUCTUATIONS, This article has an extensive sale in the eastern part of the State, where its virtues are well known, and is rapidly taking the place of all other Horse powders. Numerous testimonials can be furnished in regard to its good qualities, and the cures it has produced.

Manufactured only by J. S. INGRAHAM, Druggist,
Bangor, Maine.

From the barn of the subscriber in Augusta, sometime in the night of Thursday, March 10th, a cow was taken or made her own way out. Her color was dark brown, part of her face white, and white on her flank and under her belly; tail very long. She was with eaf at the time she starged or was stolen. The inference drawn from the circumstances under which she is missing, is that she was stolen.

Wheever will return her, or give information that will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

T. B. COLBY. THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with an experience of 24 years, again offer for sale a uniform article of Poudrette at low prices.

The experience of thousands of customers attest to the fact that it is the cheapest and the very best manure in market, and particularly adapted for Tobacco, Corn, Potators, and Garana Trues.

The Company manufacture also Bone Ta-FRU (a substitute for Guano,) from bone, night soil and Guano, ground fine. Price \$45 per ton.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, prices, &c., may be had free by addressing a letter to the ad free by addressing a letter to the

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
66 Certiandt Street, New York.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Agent for the Company, Augusta, Me.
3m10

MR. EDITORS:—Having scen in the Farmer some inquiries about Mowing Machines, we wish to inform your readers where they can obtain the Buck-eye Mowers, which are decidedly the best Machine, vis.—F. HATHAWAY, Augusta; JOTHAM WESTON, Bioomfield; BOLON WHITE, Bowdoinham; GEO. H. THOMAS, Richmond; N. L. MARSHALL, West Parts; C. B. BLACK, Belmont; GEO. I. GOODWIN, Saco; T. CROSSMAN & Son, Farmington: GEO. B. HAMMOND, Danville; A. G. HALEY, Salmon Falls, and also of the General Agents in Portland, KENDALL& WHITNEY.

P. S. As the demand will far exceed the supply, applications must be made early to secure a Mower.

Portland, March 6, 1864.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON,

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE. FORTY-ONE HEAD OF PURE BLOOD SHORT HORNS, OURHAM BULIS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

SHEEP. SOUTH DOWNS, CONSWOLD AND LEICESTER BUCK

THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE

VALUABLE JEWELRY. GEORGE DEMERIT & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

100,000 Watches, Chains, &c., &c. WORTH \$500,000! TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT

REGARD TO VALUE,

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive! SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES,

All to be Sold for One Dollar Each! 100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches,
100 Gold Watches,
200 Ladies' Watches,
500 Silver Watches,
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains,
1.000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
3,000 Vest and Neck Chains,
4,000 Soltaire Jet and Gold Brooches,
4,000 Coral, Lava, Gurnet, &c., Brooche
7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops,
5,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins,
6,000 Oval Band Braceleta,
2,000 Chased

CORRESPONDENTS CORRESPONDENTS

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firm, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the Discovery of the place of

we should supply your wants:—Our hacitities are unsurpasses our work of unrivalided excellence. Our promises punctual observed. pur central location brings us near the most rem points Our goods are new from the manufacturers, and of t intest and most desirable styles. The goods must be sold, as the terms are unequalled. All articles ordered will be forwar et by return mail.

It is very seldom we have a letter miscarry, however distant the office from which it may be remitted. If enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, and registered, money may be sent at our risk. Address,

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
3w12 303 Broadway, New York.

Medical Phrenologist and Clairvoyant, Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick, at her residence, No. 19 SEWALL Street.

She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Fovers and Consumption.

TESTIMONIALS. This may certify that Miss Dorcas E. Pray, Clairvoyant Physician, has been my principal physician for the past four years, and I do not hesitate to say that her treatment of my children, who were sorely afflicted with a humor; and also her prescriptions and attendance on my wife when in a critical situation, have met with our entire approbation, and I most cheerfully recommend her to the public as a safe and consistent physician.

JACOB H. ABNOLD. Augusta, Dec. 1863.

It is adapted to every kind of soil, and all the various crops, GRASS, GRAIN, CORN, POTATOES, ROOT CROPS, TOBACCO, &c.,

as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials re
as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials re
"This will certify that two years ago, being sick with a Scrofula Sore and Congestive fever, and not being expected to live, for a number of weeks, I was entirely curved by Miss Pray's treatment and the statement of the

A THOROUGH-BRED JERSEY.
Having secured the services of the Jersey Bull
For the scason of 1864, he will be kept at my stable at Foxcroft village.

This bull is from a milking family which has proved to be equal to the best of this celebrated breed in this or any other country. This rare epportunity to improve the milch cows in Picataquis by an infusion of the best blood for that purpose, should not be neglected.

ROBIN HOOD shows the following clean pedigree: Born June 18th, 1862, out of Pansy Victoria by Cream Bob, she out of Samuel Henshaw's imported Jersey bull Sailor. Cream Bob out of Dr. Holmes' cow Pansy 3d by Butter Boy, and she out of Samuel Henshaw's imported Jersey ow Pansy 2d, by Henshaw's imported Jersey to Washing Case of Thayer's imported cow by a ball on the island of Alderney. Young Duke by Grant's Old Duke, and he out of one of Henshaw's imported cows by one of his imported Jersey bulls.

Terms of service, by the season, one dollar.

CALVIN CHAMBERLAIN.

PIGS FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH-BRED JERSEY.

Having secured the services of the Jersey Bull

Augusta, Dec. 1863.

Dear Miss Pray:—I have long felt a deep sense of gratitude for the bleasing you conferred upon me by restoring my daughter is case. She became insane

Nov. 10th, 1861, by some physical derangement and was sent to the Insane Hospital at Augusta, for treatment. She remained the restored to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as kind providence willed to take her home, and, as ki

Office---Opposite the Stanley House, 1y1

BAKER & WEEKS,

OFFICE Water St., Directly Opposite Stauley House AUGUSTA, MAINE, WAR CLAIM AGENTS LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES. Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and

Prize Money. PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS, And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected. CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS. REFERENCES.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill.
Hon. Josian H. Drumond,
Attorney General.
Hon. John S. Transey.

Hon. Samuel Cont, Governor.
John L. Hodedon, Adjl. Gen.
Ephrain Flint, Esq., Sec'y of
State. WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Mayor of Augusta.

January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864, Being a complete condensed history of The Stock Movements for the Year. comprising the unparalleled fluctuations in Bank, Manufacturing, and Railroad Stocks, ALSO, MINING SHARES,

now forming so prominent a part of the Stock operations of the day. The whole in convenient form for reference.

Price 15 cents. For sale by J. G. MARTIN, 5w12 Stock Broker, Boston. THE TRAINING AND MANAGE-MENT OF HORSES. MR. D. MAGNER,

will give assignation in the care and management of horses at the times and places mentioned below-SOLON, Thursday, March 17th. BKOWHEGAN, Friday, March 18th. A Free Lecture will also be given on the subject at each of the

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming Spring and Summer as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassalboro.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars for Season Service. NO WARRANT. Season to commence May 1st ending Sept. 1st.

THOS. S. LANG.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1864. My Catalogue, embracing over 200 varieties of fresh and pure Garden Seeds, (many of which are of my own raising,) is now ready, and will be forwarded gratis to all applicants. My Catalogue will contain many new and choice vegetables not usually found in Seed Catalogues. As the original intro-ducer of the Hubbard Squash. Marbichead Mammoth Cabbage, d other choice vegetable, I invite the patronage of the public 3w13 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. CERTILIZERS.

1850 harrels Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.
100 barrels Lloyd's do do
950 barrels Lodi Pondreite.
150 barrels Littlefield's Pondrette.
For sale at manufacturer's prices by
KENDALL & WHITNEY.

MERTILIZERS, &c. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, Rhodes' Standard Manure, American and Peruvian Guano, Fish Guano, Poudrette, Bone Manure, &c., together with a large assortment of Grass Seeds, for sale by JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND
FEMALE COLLEGE.
The SPRING TERM will commence March 14th. The Normal Class will be organized the second week of the term. Bend for a Circular.

W12
H. P. TORSEY, President.

NOTICE. The person that took a 20 FOOT LADDER from under Wyman & Williamson Paint Shop, will please return the same immediately.

BEALS & FARNHAM.

Augusta March & 1864

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMERS. STEAMERS.

Semi-Weekly Idne.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "LOGUST POINT," Capt. Horrman, and "POTOMAC," Capt. Bernawood, will, until further

HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAC," Capt. BERRAWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:
Loave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 6 velocic, P. M., and leave Pier 6 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebes, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 2 P. M., on the day that they issaye Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th, 1863.

Passenger Trains leave as follows: LEAVE SKOWHEGAN for Augusta, Bath, Portland, Beston and Lowell, at 6.35 A. M. LEAVE AUGUSTA for Bath, Portland, Boston and Lowell, LEAVE FURTLAND for Bath, Augusta and Skowhegan, at 1 P M.

Freight Trains leave Portland and Skowhegan, daily.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup's.

Augusta, Nov. 6, 1863.

THIRD GREAT REDUCTION

OF
FARES TO THE WEST Commencing December 29, 1863 VIA THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, orcting at Detroit with all the principal Rail Roads SOUTH and WEST. Fare \$6.85 less han by any other Route to Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukie, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and all points

SOUTH AND WEST, or via Buffalo and Lake Huron, from Buffalo.

IT Passengers, before purchasing Tickets to the West, should call on the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and save time and money. For further information apply to E. P. BEACH, New York, Gen

J. W. Clapp, Agent, Augusta-NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVEL RATES OF FARE: Augusta to Cairo,
Chicago,
Chicago,
Dunletith, Ill.,
Gulona,
Iowa City,
La Crosse,
Lisbon,
Milwaukie,
St. Paul, St. Paul, - Springfield, Ill., -ALL BAIL ROUTE.

For Tickets and other information, apply to
J. W. LAPP, Agent, Aurusta,
And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. R. R.
Augusta, Oct. 12, 1863. TRUE & MANLEY. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Corner Bridge and Water Sts., AUGUSTA, MAINE. Particular attention paid to the Collection of Demands

P. \$100.B.

r by letter References. How Samuel Cony; John L. Hodsbon, Adj's

J. H. MANLEY, U. S. War Claim Agent, New Block, Corner, of Bridge & Water sts. [Augusta, Maine. PROTECTIVE

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND. INCORPORATED 1863. This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis.

Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary,
No. 11 Ealiroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass
Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

LYNITED STATES CLAIM, AGENT.

I wish to recommend Miss Pray in reference to my sen's case, a supply themselves with this artilet, as its introduction will lead to a largely increasing business
in the same.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, testimonials, &c., who was sick two years ago this winter with Diptheria. He was given up by two Physicians, as past cure. I then called on Miss Pray, atting the case to her, and she went in to see him and commenced to doctor him, and succeeded to our great astonishment, in curring him.

A THOR OUGH-PRESS INDEASY.

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A THOR OUGH-PRESS INDEASY.

A

MAMMOTH FARM FOR SALE.

The celebrated dairy farm, known as the Amasa Stetson farm for the last twenty-five years, located in the town of Stetson, 174 miles from Baugor, (one of the best markets in New England.) Said farm contains 760 acres, about 600 under improvements—500 acres in fields and 300 in pastures Said farm is in a high state of cultivation—all the hay and most of the other produce having always been consumed upon it; also a large amount of acres in fields and 300 in pastures Said farm is in a high state of cultivation—all the hay and most of the other produce having always been consumed upon it; also a large amount of muck has been used, of which there is an inexhaustible bed, easy to be obtained, within one hundred and fifty rods of the barns. It is well wooded and has timber enough for the use of the farm—extra well watered with brooks, springs and wells—also water brought from a never-failing spring into the house and barn yards by acquaduct. Well f-need. All the buildings needed on such a farm, in good condition. House 36 feet by 29, L 30 by 24, cellar 8‡ feet deep under the whole. Also four barns: No. 1, 50 by 42; No. 2, 60 by 40; No. 3, 100 by 45 hos. 4, 00 by 40 and a sheep barn 56 by 28; dairy-house erected on the bank near the house with a cellar in the bank, (the batter being churned by water power) and all other buildings needed, and quite a good orchard. Good meeting and school privileges. A good saw mill and grist mill in the village one mile from the farm. The soil good and productive. I think it produces more than any farm in Maloe. I wintered last year 100 head of neat stock, 7 horses, and 400 sheep, and had fodder enough. This year my stock is 50 head of neat stock, 5 horses, and 550 sheep, and could have wintered 25 head more neat stock.

I will sell the farm alone, or with all the stock, horses, car-

raiges, carta, tools, hay, produce, &c, at a great bargain, on easy terms. It is a rare chance for a business man, who would like to be a farmer. A profitable business can be done. My only reason for desiring to sell is poor health, which has troubled me much the past year. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Stetson, Feb. 22, 1864.

2m12

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber being in feeble health, is desirons of selling his farm, farming tools and sixty acree, and is situated in 8010n on a good road about a mile and a haif from the village. It is well watered, fenoed has plenty of wood, and cuts about one hundred tons of hay yearly. There are about fifty acree of interval in a high state of cultivation. The buildings have all been built within twenty years and are in good repair. There are two barns, one 60 feet by 44, nearly new and well finished; the other is 40 feet by 22. The house is 36 feet by 27, with an L, wood-shed, and hog-house. Good water convenient for house and barn. Cellar under the whole house, stoned with granits.

It is one of the best farms in the county, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Notes for a part secured by mortgage will be preferred. For further information apply to W. M. E. Baows of Skowhegan, or to the subscriber on the premises.

MATHEW N. SANBURN.

Solon, Feb. 22, 1864.

The subscriber, on account of ill health, will sell his farm in Readfield at a good bargain. Said farm contains one hundred acres with two good orchards and buildings in good repair, suitable for the farm. Also one hundred acres near by will be sold with the farm if wished. The farm is pleasantly located on the west side of the pond, between the villages of Readfield and Winthrop. Said farm is well adapted to stock raising and keeping sheep. The hay, stock and farming tools will be sold with the farm if wanted. If the farm is sold before March 20th, possession will be given the present spring. Terms casy.

Readfield, March 1, 1864.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the west side Kennebec River, in Augusta, nearly opposite Insans thospital and in full view of same, within five minutes walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high state of calibration, having out the past year over 30 tone hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good heuse and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barn, with slampter bones estached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With a small expense, said farm could be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sail. Possession given immediately, if desired. Terms casy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premise A. G. LONGFELLOW.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in West New Vinoyard, commonly called "East Brong," Franklin Co., near the Post Office, Church and School-house; five miles from depot in Farmington. It contains 135 acres—40 mowing and tillage, cuts 40 tons hay, 45 pasture, 50 wood, a good orohard of 200 trees; also a sugar orchard of several hundred trees. A one story house with addition, containing a well of excellent water, and a wood-shed. Two good barns one of which has a well of never-failing water, and one other building for apple drying, &c. For further particulars enquire of Raw. & H. W. Eniver, Augusta, Raw. D. B. Randall, Lewiston, Das. Blakes and Rugsall, and Ray. William Wyman, Farmington, or the subscriber on the promises.

East Strong, Jan. 22, 1864.

FOR SALE-A FARM

Bituated in Piteston, Kennebee Coguty, Me, on the Kasiern bank of the Kennebee River, on the Kasiern bank of the Kennebee River, on the Kasiern bank of the Kennebee River, and the County of the Control of the Kennebee River, and the County of the Kennebee River, and the County of t

No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,

tock.
I will sell the farm alone, or with all the stock, horses, car-

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY :

Have More Respectable People to Vouch for them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertio

AND WILL PAY \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENGINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of a Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

Organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acid-Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Aci ity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diagust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eractations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Diffinell Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dail Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Vellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Luaginings of Evil, and great

REMEMBER. THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY.

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

BUT IS THE BEST TONIO

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Back, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pem

these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink'? Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medioines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

bee preparation, in the nope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemsker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from greet and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Panla.

From the Rev. Joseph H Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church. Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds a medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof is various instances, and particularly in my family, of the useful ness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from y usual course, to express my full conviction that, for exercise debiting of the system and especially for Liver Complaint it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it mais that usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully.

J. H. KENNARD.

From Rev. Warren Randolph. Pastor of Baptist Church, Ger mantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: — Dear Sir : — Personal experience enal me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and gen debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitt and doubt not they will produce similar results on others. Yours, truity, WARREN RANDOLPH.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phil. Dr. Jackson: — Dear Sir: —Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully,

J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Ninth Street

T. WINTER.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Respected Sir:—I have been trouble with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used an addition that did me so much good as Hoofkand's Bitters I a rery much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00 BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKBON" is on the WEAP-ER of each bottle,

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its piace, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed by

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. JONES & EVANS.

PROPRIETORS For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

True copy. Attest: J. Bearon. Register.

The copy. Attest Country the Attest of the Attest of the copy. Register.

The copy the lair girl lell, pierced in the left side by a Minie ball, and when borne to the surgeon's tent A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. Berron, Register.

Forgive your dying daughter. I have but a few moments to live. My native soil drinks my blood. I expected to deliver my country, but the fates would not have it so. I am content to die. Pray, Pa, forgive me. Tell Ma to kiss my date of the decased for allowance:

ONLY MINISTRY ACCESS OF THE ACCES ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interest

A TRUE COPY-Attest: J. BURTON. Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, held
at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.
IEUELS PAGE. Executor of the last will and testament of
Moses Page, late of Be grade, in said County, deceased, having
presented his account of administration of the estate of said
deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested,
by unblishing a cony of this order three weeks successively. In

A true copy Attest: J. Burron, Register. 12,

every blessing asked at his table; and a shilling NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of for every prayer I offered in the family, save one

> NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JESSE DUPTON, late of VASSALBOROUGH,

ALEXANDER H. DAY, late of MONMOUTH, puple of miles and there, at the fork of the ad, is another minister, who will direct you to the right about three miles and so on; at every rk and cross of the road is a minister to inform ou which road to take."

In the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the fistate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February 22, 1864.

12° NANCY DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament mly appointed Executor of the last will and MOSES PAGE, late of BELGRADE,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has und taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All person therefore, having demands against the estate of said accarare desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebt tosaid estate are requested to make immediate payment to December 14, 1863. 12° REUEL S. PAGE WING'S

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

and Jaundice."
The Book "Medical Treatment" should be in every Family. it is gratis with the Pills.
For sale by E. FULLER, DORR & CRAIG, Augusta. 3m9

lats, Choice Groceries, Confectionery, Stationery, Pancy Goo colognes. Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., &c. All the Standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand. ET Careful attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions. Augusta, May, 1863.

WORCESTER'S WORLD RENOWNED

Por cale by DAY HOP YEAST.

EBEN PULLER.

HALF A CENTURY.

Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Sore Throat, Influence Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

INCLUDING RVMM

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with other supredients of like value, thus increasing its walue ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

From Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow of Maine.

From George V. Edes, Esq., Publisher of the "Observer," Dover, Maine.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry I have made use of myself, and in my family, and can safely resonmend it to the public as being an article well worth using. It is no humbes ! We have tried it thoroughly and can testify to its good. From Alex. Hatch, M. D., of China, Maine,

"This may certify that I once had a violent cough while traveling on the Ohio river. The Clerk of the boat gave me a number of doses of Wistar's Baisam of Wild Cherry, which gave me quick relief."

From R. Fellows, M. D., of Hill, N. H. "I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing compas. I know of one patient, now in comfortable health, who has taken this remedy, and whe, but for its use, I consider would not now be living."

"This certifies that for more than fifteen years I have frequently used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for Coughs, Cold and Sore Throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject, and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy for such cases with which I am acquaint

From Mr. D. H. Teague of Turper Village "I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Wistar's Baisam of Wild Cherry for coughs and pulmonary affections, having used it in my family for many years with great satisfaction; indeed, it has do not good than all the other remedies I have tried, and their name is legion. If all the patent medicines in the market possessed but a portion of the merit of this excellent Baisam, there would be no occasion to condemn them as hum-

From J. C Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

From J. C. Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

stit gives me pleasure to testify to the virtues of that Great
Remedy for the Langa—Dr. Wistar's Baisam of Wild Cherry.
I have often been restored to health from distressing Cough and
pain in my side and other alarming Consumptive Symptoms, to
which I am predisposed, by this remedy, and have tried other
medicines in vain. In short, I believe this Baisam to be all that
it is recommended to be, namely, the most perfect and efficacious
Lung medicine in the world My own experience of its merits,
together with my observations of its operation in other cases of
Pulmonary disease in this vicinity, is proof positive of the accuracy of my statement." Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale yall Druggists and dealers in medicines.

PEMALE

TRENGTHENING CORDIAL. This Medicine is of long tried efficacy for correcting all dis-

Dr. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eolectic Medical Society, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms:

"I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial similar to that prepared by Dr. GEU. W. SWETF, 106 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice:

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases, prosis or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, Proof Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leucorrhoa Whites, Scirrbus or Ulcerated State of the Uterus, Sterility, &c.

No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none sa likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable gents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have sed for many years. PRICE, Seventy-Five Cents Per Bottle.

New England Botanic Depot, 106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

R. E. G. GOULD'S

bottle.

Few medical compounds have gained so high a reputation in this section as Dr. E. G. Gould's Fin Worm Syrap. We are assured it never fails to eradicate from the system those distressing posts. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this Syrap.—Portland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Fin Worm Syrap has already become one of our standard medecines, and is being rapidly accepted by the Medical Faculty who have tested its merits.—Besten Journal.

DHYSICIAN'S CARD. PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE. 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862

For sale by

JOS. A. HOMAN, Editors.

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17 Allietters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homan & Badezs, Augusta, Mc.

# Poetry.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

(The following lines were written on the death of E. A. Be-sa, of Co. G., 15th Maine, a young soldier, who died recently

Fellow-coldier. I am dying,
Slowly breathing life away.
And my form will soon be lying
Pulseless, lifeless, oulless clay.
Father, mother, brothers, kindred,
All are absent, none are near,
Bending o'er the weary pallet
Of the dying volunteer. Far away in dear New England,

Sweetest spot to me below,
They are waiting, watching for me;
Must I die? Oh! can I go?
Now I hear their tender voices
Speaking of the soldier dear,
Little thinking, little dreaming
That his end is drawing near. Plainly now do I remember, How I plead with mother dear, when our country's outraged banner Called on me to volunteer. "Sunter falling—heroes dying— "Sunter falling—heroes dying— Martyrs siain at Baltimore, Call in tones of voice, on freemen, Louder than the cannon's roar."

"Mother, let me heed the summons From the graves of slaughtered men, Till our now insulted banner

Hopes I once thus loved to cherish,
Vanish like the tropic snow;
Visions bright now fade and perish;
Must I die? Oh! can I go?
Yes. I'm dying, mother, dying
Far away from home and thee;
Oh! how deep will be your sorrow,
When again you hear from me.

Earth-born musings, why intruding Earth-oorn insurings, way instructed.

Brighter scenes now meet my view,
Endless life, and bliss, and glory,
Weeping friends adieu adieu.
Meet me, loved ones, over yonder;
Purer jors we then shalk know;
Jesus calls me, day is dawning,
I can die, Oh! let me go.

# Our Story-Teller.

PICKED UP.

I .- WHAT IT WAS. You never picked up anything? But Mr. Arne did! Nothing so strange in that, you think. No; I have known many to be lucky in that way. Yet how many ever found what Philip tound? But then he needed something to cheer him, something to amuse when his slight arm grew tremulous wielding the magic bow; when the spirit of music within him seemed to faint and grow weary with its arduous struggle to burst its prison bars! Besides, in the wide world no kith or kin had he, no kind welcoming

eyes ever met his, no eager hand waited for his clasp-he was very much alone when he found His days were spent in an attic chamber, though not happily, still almost cheerfully; his evenings he lent for a slender interest to the second violin of the orchestra of a second-rate theatre. When seated before the blazing footlights, with his bow capering, of its own will it seemed to him, across the strings, and the music vaulting itself over his bowed head, he was no longer the poor, striving, hungry, half-clad va-grant, but a sublime worshipper in a temple not made with hands, a soul feeding on the fruition of the future, a grand ideal soul, with an immortal hunger, though inheriting a kingdom clothed with the glory of a rainbow, whose arch scaled heaven and yet disdained not to touch the earth

of humanity, a glad inspired wanderer through all the realms of light and joy, and melody inment would have splintered on the pavement but that his nimble hand broke the fall. "Ah, Ariel the nearest to her! No, there would be time he sighed, that was a naughty freak of yours! Have you grown already tired of your limits and my company? Wait: I will yet give our voice to the uttermost parts of the earth, and make by variety of face and place, by the loud world's acclaim, when gorgeous opportunity had beckoned, and she had turned to him instead; but now, tinued, while securing it from future mishaps -"who knows, my little Ariel, but that some future age will treasure you as the mouthpiece of my inspiration? Be patient, little one! he raised himself he paused and listened. Close beside towered an arched doorway, all its recesses wrapped in densest shadow; it seemed to him that a little stir issued from this doorway; he

bent forward, without perceiving anything, then lifted the violin to his ear. "What! grumbling, Ariel?" he said, and as though Ariel indeed spoke, a timid questioner broke the quiet:
"Speak to me?" For a moment it appeared to Philip Arne as if he had passed out from the actual world into that of fancy and fairy, into a beautifully fantastic world, of the magicians; that his violin had become an entity; a living and voiced soul; then he found space and breath to interrogate it: "Who are you?" His voice had always the caressing softness of a June wind; just now it was as though Alcyne had spoken, but there was no reply. He grew impatient, perhaps disappointed: in all his life nothing stronger than disappoinment and distress had come to him. Here was, who could tell what?

He repeated the question; the answer was ready "I don't know; will you-will you-"Oh, a child! No, no, how could I burt you? what are you doing here, out in the rain? Can't you get in? Is this your home?" "I sleep here," sighed the little flute. 'You musn't do so ; your mother will be an-

"No. Do you know where my mother is?"
"Don't you?" "No : she left me the other day just round the corner there. I looks for her every day till dark, then I comes here and sleeps.

tell? The perlece doesn't catch me in this place.

And the tiny voice retreated.

"Where did your mother go?" recommenced the questioner. "To get us a hunk of bread. I wish she'd come soon, I'm so hungry."

Has she been gone long?" "Have you eaten nothing since?"

"Every day an old woman that keeps one them stalls there gives me an apple, and I sing her a song ; and sometimes she gives me a cake too, but that's when she's had a drop you know."
"Come with me," he said; "I will give you He held out his hand. In an instant she had sprung from the niche and clung to it. Two dark, starry eyes flashed up to him their sad ap-peal. Sucprised to find her so small be lifted and

carried her in his arms. This was what Philip Arne picked up. II .- WHAT HE DID WITH IT. might have been seven when this occurred "But now what shall I call you?" he asked, one day. "Lichen, because I found you growing

on a stone? or Saint? for you were in a niche She chose Saint. In the long, lonesome day, while he thrummed his scales and toiled through the pieces preparatory to rehersals, she sat contentedly on her little stool, conning a pictured primer, and lilting the  $a\ b\ abs$  to the measure of his tunes; and when he left her a few moments found her upon his return, singing, in her baby way, bits of the old street ballads caught and kept. But when the requisite exercises had been gone through with, and he could resign himself to his own fancies to weave garlands of harmony, and intoxicate sens and sight with an elixir of delightsome thoughts; or when on the wings of Mendelsohn he sought heaven, or heard the foot-beats of the stars in the grand strains of Beethoven, or felt all love, and pathos, and infinite beauty throng from out the human spells of Mozart to enfold him, then he would find her pausing from her little tasks, drawing near his elbow, gazing into the sky, with large eyed absorption, or plunged in tear her head hidden among the pillows of her bed, not to be soothed by tenderness or wooed by reasons, till through exhaustion, she fell asleep and woke smiling. He had added to his depa a very dainty room, and called it Saint's. From out his miserable pittance he dressed her tastily and neatly, reserved for her the most delicate morsel of his table, bought her fruits and flowers at the stalls, instructed her in her and paid a trifle to a poor lodger who taught her needle work. Too young to be left alone even-ings, he accustomed himself to carry her with

of some woman in the green-room, or she would nestle on a cushion and nod off into dreams.

corrections, interruptions and additions—making a fascinating hurly-burly, while they dressed her in the stage garb of the little shirk, and in the stage garb of the little shirk, and in the served. It so happened that she had become somewhat familiar with the different parts, having listened with attention upon successive nights as the voices from the stage rung in upon her, waiting in the passage-way, or stealing up to the very entrances of the side scenes; so that now, as the leader, beside herself with merriment at the success of her scheme, tripped, hesitated, and paused at the second bar of her solo, Saint caught it up, and drew it along, through all its airy and delicate meanderings, till at last her voice, seemed to smite the clouds and die there in perfect ecetacy, as it were a lark's. Philip sat below in calm concern. At first the song seemed to

musical devoirs to superintend her musical recitations. Alas, Ariel! thou first love. Is it no fable, then, this fate of first love? Still he grew; his genius pushed its plumed wings through all these engrossed labors; it found a thousand escapements, which proved its genuineness; at last it soared! His name was in every mouth, his skill the topic and enthusiasm of the day. He grew rich as well as great; he, the once poor, neglected violinist, became the feted, the courted, the toasted, the everything that was splendid of court or country. Those who only knew of the result could form little conception of the terrible means, the persistent labor, the continued sacrifice, the cramped necessities that all went to make up this grand sum total. Just as there has been since, a frenzy for Sontag or Lind in hats, capes, habited a garret and drank bitter draughts from pewter cups, but a lovely suburban retreat made his Eden, a villa smothered in roses. Here, after the realms of light and joy, and melody intense.

It was a damp, foggy night that he found himself in the half-deserted streets, scarcely roused from his visions, the glare of lamps still blinding him; the air was more than damp, it seemed to exude warm drops that fell like stealthy tears upon him and soaked his thin apparel. He had left the principal thoroughfares and was hastening through zigzag lanes and by ways when the string of his violin bag snapped, and the instrument would have splintered on the pavement but ulate her steps; follow in her dazzling wake; be enough and to spare, when she had been proved

III .- WHAT IT DID WITH HIM. They went to Italy; they drank the draughts distilled from its sky and earth, and sea; they wandered among the ghosts of the past, among the beautiful records of ancient magnificence. It endowed him with its melancholy; but for Saint, her spirits rose and fell like the iridescent foambows of the glancing water-fall. Whether the blue wave at Naples coaxed them to wander idly on its threshold or the long low moan of the Genoese waters chanted in their ears perpetual misterner for the drowning poet, or whether Venice, sad Venice, opened her palaces, and spread her sea with black torch-lit gondolas and singing gondolier, before their eyes, it was still the same; a doller, before their eyes, it was still the same; a what they could see. Coming down to Bangor dolier, before their eyes, it was still the same; a presaging sadness on the one hand, and unnatural joy on the other, surrounded the two—the unequal ebb and flow of that broad river Inspiration, having its fountain-head in the limitless, unexploring sea of the Soul! In Italy she achieved her ing sea of the Soul! England and America, have gry. Did you run away? Shall I pull the

such to the Italian would build triumphane arches in her path, propelled her chariot with its energy, crowned her Empress of Song; and Philip saw all with proud dismay he too had attained—but to such emptiness! She had not turned to him; compared to what hoth Mr and Mrs. Cowpen be could wait; still she looked for his counsel, was glad to have him always near, prattled to him as the summer sea prattles to the beach—that was something. But now it was her time to love he thought; no longer a child, she might ashe world at her feet, and choose; he absource her least found their way to the American House, and the summer time, as least found their way to the American House, and the summer time, as least found their way to the American House, and the summer time, as least found their way to the American House, and the summer to have the summer sea prattles to the beach—that help them with their baggage, Mr. and Mrs. Cowpen, after a long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession of the bandbox and bandanna handkerchief which contained all their long and almost frantic struggle to retain possession o give yourself an equal chance? change followed as well. This haughty young had time to look at the carpet and the ceiling, and

change followed as well. This haughty young had time to look at the carpet and the centing, and Englishman, with his nut-brown beauty, his keen, cruel eyes, his voice like a harp-sigh or a dozen times, when Mrs. Cowpen discovered the trumpet's call, what did he forever in their train? what did his rapturous glance seek? To Philip all wee and misery was comprised in the beam of curiosity was excited, and she seized it with a constant of the smile clustering about the perfect all woe and misery was comprised in the beam of those eyes; the smile clustering about the perfect lips, a mirage of poisonous asps in myriad convolutions! Ah, but Saint and he were not so much alike as brother and sister! She felt differance while his a life. control all this, you may be sure, and came even to him, for sympathy. How, alas! this bond of brotherhood fretted him! It had worn a deep gush in his heart, suddenly perceived and felt; when the cannon is fired, in mimic show of being the documents of the control of the cannon is fired, in mimic show of being the control of the cannon is fired, in mimic show of being the cannon is fired, in mimic show of being the cannon is fired, in mimic show of being the cannon is fired, in mimic show of being the cannon is fired.

her, shivering and hungry, in the old arched she shook all over like a pyramid of calf's-foo doorway. oorway.

iglly. She told her son's wife, after she got back to Dodgeville, that "the fright tuck away all her was out of nimself, and answered, with distance wouldn't go in no steamoust, that be could go as far sister." It was his thought that took voice: he knew not that he had spoken till the astonished the stage to Bangor, &c. faces reflected his words, as in so many magnifying mirrors. At dusk next day the English-

master at the depot. man desired a conference with Philip Arne. He spoke with all the disdainful assumption of his nation.

"Allow me to demand," said he, the circumstances of your connection with this young lady, whom you have represented as your sister."

"Upon what ground?" as arrogantly question-

ed Philip. "Upon that of a suitor who scorns to ally his "Upon that of a suitor who scorns to ally his ancient blood with disgrace!" This Grattan, who wore only a form like a god's suspected Philip Arne, whose soul was panoplied with the purity of a very god! There was no escape. "Then you shall hear," said Philip, coldly calm. "Strange she had not told me of this," he murning dreamily; "true, I remember, she sent for me to-day, but I was too ill to go; all this day I have not seen her. It was well to have begun the test. Yes, you shall hear. She was mestle on a cushion and nod off into dreams.
Whereas he had before first thought upon waking, of his violin, he now thought of her. Poor Ariel! you are like to play second fiddle indeed.
He taught her to call him her brother Philip,

and the children in the court, apt at abbrevia- she never returned. I called her my sister Saint, tions, called her Saint Ann.

At length the Fates let fall one significant night upon the earth for these two—youth and child. Having taken her with him as usual, he left her in the green-room with the children who your beggar girl. As for yourself, you may

were to sing in some part of the grand gala play.
It was no novel or interesting thing to them, and one with a headache grumbled incessantly.

Challenge if you please."

I certainly shall not please."

As the Countess had said, Sa As the Countess had said, Saint was to sing "Let me go and sing in your place," suggested that night; when therefore Philip, sad, heart aching Pailip, went to conduct her she met him "Will you? Oh, but you don't know the at the door, a whole heaven in her countenance-"Can't you sing it to me?" persisted Saint.
"Pooh! I might as well sing to them as to ou."
"Won't the others size it care a little?" I seems to me that the calm unruffled hearts note faithfulest, you."
"Won't the others sing it over a little? I shall catch it soon. I have some of it now. See!" and she trilled a bar or two; the others, or else surely Saint had detected the subtle sad-new they with glad of the excitement, crowding about her with corrections, interruptions and additions—making words, he had delayed her so long in order to gain

lated there upon the blast of applause that it enlow in calm concern. At first the song seemed to mingle with his dream. He was at home in his garret, expressing a lovely image, and Saint's voice supplied a want he must otherwise have experienced; it spanned the actual and ideal; but soon the applause aroused him. Then, glanging seared into the appropriate that it encountered—so petite, so exquisite, so shining, yet full of such magnificent power, all felt spelled, speechless, and awed, as though gazing upon a mirage—an unreality. Silence fell like a pall soon the applause aroused him. Then, glanging seared into the appropriate that it encountered—so petite, so exquisite, so shining, yet full of such magnificent power, all felt spelled, speechless, and awed, as though gazing upon a mirage—an unreality. Silence fell like a pall soon the applause that it encountered—so petite, so exquisite, so shining, yet full of such magnificent power, all felt spelled, speechless, and awed, as though gazing upon a mirage—an unreality. Silence fell like a pall soon the applause that it encountered—so petite, so exquisite, so shining, yet full of such magnificent power, all felt spelled, speechless, and awed, as though gazing upon a mirage—an unreality. Silence fell like a pall soon the applause aroused him. soon the applause aroused him. Then, glancing upward, he saw and heard without any keen surpled and toyed with careless grace, glided forward, prise, only murmuring half-audibly. "Oh, it is returned—like a butterfly loth to leave the dear upward, he saw and heard without any keen surprise, only murmuring half-audibly. "Oh, it is Saint!" His neighbor believed that he called it saintly, and, not nice in discrimination, returned, "Exactly!" When all was over, the manager waited upon Philip to engage Saint. He declining; she acquiesced. "Saint," he asked, "do you wish to go and sing for this gentleman?" wand; men of the world, who had squandered wand; men of the world, who had squandered life and innocence without a sigh, heard the invitation of angelic choirs; "saw distant gates of From that night he gave her constant instructions, spared no pains, left often and often his musical devoirs to superintend her musical recitations. Also Avial them for the first term of angelie which is the unbounded misery of the rich man tortured with a glimpse of Paradise, how mireculevely beautiful and the later that inducence which a sign, neard the invitation of angelie whom; 'saw distant gates of Eden gleam;' felt with the unbounded misery of the rich man tortured with a glimpse of Paradise, how mireculevely beautiful and the later that invitation of angelie whom; 'saw distant gates of Eden gleam;' felt with the unbounded misery of the rich man tortured with a glimpse of Paradise, how mireculevely beautiful and the later that invitation of angelie whom; 'saw distant gates of Eden gleam;' felt with the unbounded misery of the rich man tortured with a glimpse of Paradise, how mireculevely beautiful and the later than the later than

up this grand sum total. Just as there has been since, a frenzy for Sontag or Lind in hats, capes, and fial-lals, so his name was invoked to add lustre to toy or trinket. Saint and he no longer inhabited a garret and drank bitter draughts from Every one said he died from inhaling flame.

There stood long in Florence a stately mansion having done his best for Saint, he brought her in-structors from far and near; they modeled, they perfected her rare voice; they lingered needlessly it on every side save that where the river went significantly below. in her rare presence. Philip perceived, without singing by; if one in a boat floated lazily below deeply considering; only a vague unrest tortured it at every window they would see cherub faces him, made his nights sleepless, left strong foot-steps at his temples, scattered stardust in his steps at his temples, scattered stardust in his curls; people said his soul had worn thin his body that it might have clearer vision. In the mean while, he thought, Saint must go to Italy—the land where sound first awoke to the bliss of melody, it reads the search and disfigured phantom of that memorable night; Saint Ann, the children call her still the mute cutatrice. And beyond from the bosom of foliage and flowers, springs the white cross that marks Philip Arne's grave and

# Miscellaneous.

MR. AND MRS. COWPEN.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Cowpen belong to that class both be shipwrecked in the mighty sea of possibilities. Direful thought!

You see what Philip Arne had done with this pire without the limits of the potato patch and that he found? He had enshrined it within his barn-yard attached to the farm. True, they took a newspaper, but believed three-fourths of it to be made up of romance and lies; and when They went to Italy; they drank the draughts formed the distance between Portland and Boston

major of reputation; England and America have echoed only the dolorous minor thereof: they have never known the splendid ebullience of her song—only its regretful anguish. The enthusiasm of the Italian would build triumphant arches the of the total and the splendid ebullience of her shown as little less than a miracle that they hadn't sunk to the bottom, time and time agin;" and sunk to the bottom, time and time agin;" and

compared to what both Mr. and Mrs. Cowpen. ould not stand in the way, nor obscure her ght; gratitude she might mistake for love, he talked to generous and just. Poor fool! why not talked to generous and just. Poor fool! why not talked and Mr. and Mrs. Cowpen were shown to their way to the American House, and Mr. and Mrs. Cowpen were shown to their At Florence, whither crowds followed them, themselves as fish out of water. Scarcely had they

when the cannon is fred, in mime show of being shot. But the gong sounded louder and louder, Blind and dumb, it had wrought no opposition. Should he loose the bond now the dreadful wound might gape still wider and more threateningly. Alas, Philip! and yet you would not have left till the cord got right again. Poor Mrs. Cowpen, and the cord got right again.

Seint for the first time to-morrow night, Signor," sppetite," and though she was "amazin" fond of simpered the bland and widowed Countess Giondi, sparagus and green peas so airly in the season," with one eye on Arthur Grattan, the handsome she "couldn't touch one on 'em." Englishman. The unconscious shaft shivered Philip. This eternal din of sister or brother perplexed him; the heavy odors, the blinding brilliancy, the color, the flash of eyes and jewels, in this Countees' saloon, made his brain giddy. He was out of himself, and expense with draw should this e done? Mrs. Cowpen declared she was out of himself, and answered, with dreamy wouldn't go in no steamboat,—that was "flat

the stage to Bangor, &c.
""How much?" asked Mr. C. of the ticket

"Through to Portland?"

"Dollar ninety cents." "Dollar and ninety cents. Gracious! how expensive. Well, then, this'll carry us both down to Portland, will it?' "Both! no; it's a single ticket. If there are two of you, it will require another ticket."
"Well, what'll you take for tew?"

day I have not seen her. It was well to have begun the test. Yes, you shall hear. She was such a tiny thing—the night was so chilly, and she lay in a doorway when I found and took her to my garret. I was poor then, Mr. Grattan, and only twenty. I have kept her ever since. flew out of Mrs. Cowpen's hands into pieces belief mother had left her to find a bite of bread: fore they had got a mile on their journey.

was sounded by the engine, and declare that "the KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, of

out of her clothes every time the steam whistle was sounded by the engine, and declare that "the biler was bursting."

Perhaps this little trip of Mr. and Mrs. Cowpen's was not without its good effects after all, for it seemed, in a most remarkable degree, to reconcile them both to their home, from which Mrs. Cowpen declared that she would never stir again, let what would happen. She told the story of the bell-pull until she got so laughed at that she thought it best for the future to leave that chapter out in her rehearsal of her travelling experience.

AN ESSA ON THE MULE.

Desirous to give your readers sum prackticle information, I hav selected the subject of the mule, with which I am acquainted, as follows:

The mule is all hoss and half jackass, and then comes to a full stop, natur discovering her mistake. Tha weigh more accordin' to their heft than enny other kreetur, except a crowbar. They can't hear any quicker nor further than the hoss, yet there ears are big enough for snow-shoes.

Ven entruct the metal of the travellors are that them with any and the side of the mount of the provisions of law.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probats, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March networks, permand, on the fourth Monday of March networks permand, on the fourth Monday of March networks, the fourth Monday of March networks permand, on the fourth Mon

can't hear any quicker nor further than the hoss, yet there ears are big enough for snow-shoes. You can trust them with enny one whose life isn't worth more'n the mule's. The only way to keep them inter a paster is to turn them inter a medder jinen, and let them jump out. Tha are redy for use just as they will du to abuse. The hain't got enny more friends than a Chatham Street, Jew, and will live on huckleberry brush, with an occasional chase after kannada thissels. with an occasional chase after kannada thissels.
Yu kant tell their age by looking inter their mouths, enny more than yu could a Mexican cancon's. The never had a discovered a discovered the second a discovered the second

Enny man who is willin' to drive a mule, ought unless he could make sumthing out of it?

AARON.

A MODERN JOAN OF ARC.

A young lady residing in Brooklyn, New York, about 19 years of age, about a year since became inspired with the idea that she was a second and modern Joan of Arc, called by Providence to lead our armies to certain victory in this contest.

The hallucination was a strong one, and increased until it was found was a strong one, and increased the strong of the last will and testament of said decased.

A SUNTEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, there weeks successively, that they may have the said instrument should not be proved appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the fourth Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any hey have, why the said instrument should not be proved appear at a probate court to be held at Augusta, in said County.

Onderso, The Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may built in strong the fourth Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any they have the said instrument should not be proved appear at a probate court to be held at Augusta, in said County, there weeks successively, that they may built in the fourth Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any they have the said of the said testament of said decased.

He of the fourth Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any they have the said of the said testament of said decased.

He of the fourth Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any they have the said testament of said decased.

He of the fourth Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any they have the said testament of said decased. The hallucination was a strong one, and increased until it was found necessary to confine her to her True copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Minic ball, and when borne to the surgeon's tent her sex was discovered. She was told by the surgeon that her wound was mortal, and he advised her to give her name that her family might be informed of her fate. This she finally, though reluctantly, consented to do. The colonel of the regiment became interested in her behalf and prevailed upon her to let him send a dispatch to her fatther. This she dictated in the following manner:

Mr. — No. — Willoughby street, Brooklyn;
Forgive your dying daughter. I have but a

### (The youngest brother of the dying girl.) The poor girl was buried on the field upon which she fell in the service of her country, which she fondly hoped to save.

AN ECCENTRIC INFIDEL. A correspondent of the Northwestern Advocate says that the following quaint anecdote was reated to him by an itinerant of the Ohio Annual autumnal evening, was invited by an infidel to go home with him. I accepted, most cheerfully, and

attumnal evening, was invited by an infidel to go home with him. I accepted, most cheerfully, and was treated with affable courtesy and the respect due to a minister of the gospel of Christ. In the morning as I took my leave, my infidel friend courteously invited me to call on him whenever it should suit my convenience. This I generally did, as I came to this appointment throughout the year. As the year neared its close, I thought I would call and offer payment to my host, lest he should charge me, and through me ministers generally, with neglect in paying just dues. I called for my bill. He brought forth his book, where was charged in mercantile style, for horse-keeping, &c., sums amounting to fifteen or twenty dollars. I was amazed, told him I could not pay it now, but when I came again, before I left the circuit, I would cancel the debt. But stop, says my friend, we have not done yet. Let us see what is on the other side. He then produced an amazing credit of one dollar for every sermon I had preached in that place during the year, whether he was present or absent; a sixpecc. I are every blessing asked at his table; and a shilling for every prayer I offered in the family saye one

### when I knelt on one foot and knee-its credit was sixpence. The aggregate of credit surpassed the debt some three or four dollars, which

immediately produced, passed over to me, and we parted in mutual friendship and love." RATHER A HARD HIT. Ministers catch it sometimes as well as other people. A minister was traveling where the road was difficult to find, and requested a man by the wayside to direct him, naming the place where

just as you are now going, about a mile and a half; there at the cross-roads, you will find a minister, who will direct you to the left about a couple of miles and there, at the fork of the the right about three miles and so on; at every fork and cross of the road is a minister to inform

"Ah!" says the parson, "what do you call ministers?" "Why" says the other "those things which stand at cross and forks of the road, with something like a hand on them." "Finger-boards, you mean; why do you call them ministers?" said the preacher.

other people, and never go themselves!"

"Because they are always pointing the way to

Some wise man sagely remarked, "there is a good deal of human nature in man." It crops Fail

A leaf is torn from the tree by a rude gale, and borne away to some desert spot to perish.
Who misses it from its fellows? Who said that Who misses it from its fellows? Who said that it is gone? Thus it is with human life. There are dear friends, perhaps who are stricken with grief when a loved one is taken; and for many the grave is watered with tears of anguish.

The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. Parvasson, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish Drugs, Medicines, Ohemicals, and Dye-Stuffs, Of every description. Also By and by the crystal fountain is dry; the last drop oozes out; the stern gate of forgetfulness folds back upon the exhausted spring; and Time the blessed healer of sorrows, walk over the closed sepulcher without making an echo by the foot

All excitement declares itself outwardly, and then subsides; onthusiasm declares itself inwardly and endures.

"Stop! stop!" screamed Mrs. C., "stop the railroad. I've lost my parasol!"

"Can't help it, marm," said the conductor; "I couldn't stop if you had lost a dozen of them."

This being properly explained to her, and also the fact that by this time the parasol, broken as it must be, was a couple of miles behind them, she fell into a brown study and said nothing, except that now and then she would start almost out of her clothes every time the steam whistle was sounded by the engine, and declare that "the

mouths, enny more than yu could a Mexican cannon's. The never had no diseases that a club wudn't heal. If they ever die, the must coule right to life agin, for I never heard nobody say 'ded mule.' The are like sum men, verra korded mule.' T right to life agin, for I never heard nobody say "ded mule." Tha are like sum men, verra korrupt at hart; I've known them to be good for six month jist to git a chance to kick somebody. I never owned one and never mean to, unless there is a United States law requirin' it. The only reason why they are pashunet, is because they are ashamed of theirelis. I would not say what I am forced to say agin the mule if his birth wan't an outrage, and he ain't to blame for it.

Ener wan who is willin' to drive a mule, ought

Enny man who is willin' to drive a mule, ought to be exempt by law from runnin' for the Legislatur. The are the strongest kreeters on airth, and the most parsevering. I heerd tell of one who fell oph from the kanawl, and sunk as soon as he teched the bottom, but he kept rite on towin' the boat to the next stashum, breathin thru his ears, which was out of the water about 2 feet 6 inches. I didn't see this, but an auctioneer told me of it, an I never knew an auctioneer to lie, unless he could make sumthing out of it?

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, at Acousta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Oadbrad, That notice be given by publishing a copy thereof, and this order, three weeks in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate at ACOUNTY...In Court of Probate, at ACOUNTY...In Court of Probate at ACOUNTY...In Court KENNEBEC COUNTY ... in Court of Probate, held
at diguista, on the fourth Monday of February 1861

on the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Orderence:

"I was sent, said he, to Gallipolis Circuit, and having fulfilled the labors of the Sabbath on an autumnal evening, was invited by an infidel to go autumnal evening, was invited by an infidel to go.

CHARLES A. KITCHEN, late of CHINA, chi allows A. Ritvillar, and the characteristic of the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February 22, 1864. 12° CYRENII S K EVANS.

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demnads against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to he wanted to go:
"Well" says the hedger and ditcher, "keep on NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, on the estate of

Some wise man sagely remarked, "there is a good deal of human nature in man." It crops out occasionally in boys. One of the urchins in the school ship Massachusetts, who was quite eick, was visited by a kind lady. The little fellow was suffering acutely, and his visitor asked him if she could do anything for him. "Yes," replied the patient, "read to me." "Will you have a story?" asked the lady. "No," answered the boy; "read from the Bible; read about Lazerus;" and the lady complied. The next day the visit was repeated, and again the boy asked the lady to read. "Shall I read from the Bible?" she inquired. "Oh no," was the reply, "I'm better to-day; read me a love story."

HOW SOON WE FORGET.

Are the surest cure for DYSPEFSIA, JAUNDICE, General Fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver a fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver a fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver a fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver a fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver a fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver a fallurs of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver and Billary organs.

BON'T GAVIL BUT TRY THEM. Those who buy once buy again.

C. P. Brabon, Apothecary in Gardiner, says he sells more of them than any other kind, the most of his customers buying a dollar's worth at time. Mr. J. A. Jacksos, another Apothecary in Could have sold a gross the last three months if I had them to sell. Dr. Andreason & Son of Bath, know the medical properties of the Son of Bath, know the medical properties of the sell sand commend them in all cases of Bilious Derangements, Sich-leadache, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c. Caraless W. Brows, an Apothecary in Damariscosta, says, your Pilis sell remarkable quest, doing all that they are represented to do in the book of directions which accompanies them gratis. Mr. Sanora Lang, Propietor of the Kennebec House, Gardiner, any sell-poly. The Book 'Medical Tre Are the surest cure for DTSPECSIA, JAUNDICE, Gener

> NEW DRUG STORE. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES,

WISTAR'S BALSAM YESSEE SHE

WILD CHERRY. HAS BEEN USED FOR HEARLY

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING

THROAT LUNGS AND CHE T.

"Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to "Wistar's." Its curative properties, n cases of cough, I regard as invaluable."

From E. T. Quimby, M. A., Principal of the "New Ipswich (N. H.) Appleton Academy."

From John George W. Millett, Esq., Editer of the "Norway Advertiser."

"Several years since I first became acquainted with Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry, at a time of a distressing cough and
cold, which took such firm hold of my lungs as to render me
unfit for business, and its operation produced a speedy and permanent cure, after trying various remedies to no avail. In our
town this remedy is a great favorite with many, and if all who
suffer will but give it a tair trial, I think they will find it to be
of more service in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy
of this class before the public."

bugs.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it invaluable; and I hope that others who suffer, may give it a trial."

orders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afficted may feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and worthy their confidence,—not one of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action, I add a few testimonials from physicians whom all favoring the Eclectic and Reformed Practice of Medicine, respect.

Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their freatment," s-ys:
"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the
Uterus. It is a valuable agent in al! derangements of the Fomale Reproductive Organs." nale Reproductive Organs."

Dr. E. Swith, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says:

"No Female. If in delicate health, should omit the timely use
of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success in midwifery to the use of this medicine"

Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable:
Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uneasiness. Depression of Spirits, Trembling,
Loss of Power, Pain in the Back,
Alternate Chilis, and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the
Hody,
Headache, Languor,
Aching Along the Thighs, Intelerance of Light and Sound, Pale
Countenance, Derangement of the Stomach and
Bowels, Difficult Bresthing, Hysteria, &c.

ld by Druggists generally; also, sent to any address free

PIN WORM SYRUP Is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the ejectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It offers relief in 24 hours, and a cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each house.

Geo C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, General Agenta.

Sold in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN, EBEN FULLER and
C. F. POTTER, DORR & CRAIG, and Draggists generally.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (P. A.) Saptist Charches—
New Rockelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackton:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons englebled by that tormenting disease, and have beard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. It cases of general debitity. I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofikand German Bitters, to add my testimony to the exercise of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicins, and without dangerous surgical operations, bounded the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be made from the what has been materially benefited. I condidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

TablYSICIAN'S CERD.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER. Office West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta

TERMS-\$2.00 per annum in advance

TRAVELLING AGENTS -S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren Pul-

VOL.

Our Home, Our C

A friend makes the utility and pr sheep with salve, He thinks if it is lutely necessary, well to use it ; bu of rendering the d it bring more in ponding increase tice and should be The salving of

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But what shall that there are two distinct species of and a fine wool. comparatively dr the body-of more teeth or serrature other hand, the different kind of f more spiral, and It is generally sho or serratures in set and compact o opening the flee will find it compa readily and hav feeling. On ope sheep, you will fi ish soapy matte set on the body This yolk exudes and when in gre outsides becomes dark colored coal

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tinue through all of manufacture.

process. They m and are, therefor manufacture of other kind will f soft and elastic ch cloths, &c. It h quite a difference fine wools themse most abundantly best, and make th Hence it has been German flock-ma use of salving to weather, there i salve by promoti especially when t tion of it in the in the winter, ma out just before sh lowance for it be when not washed Salve or ointmen

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We suppose lard butter. In apply rub it on the skir the finger.

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Loudon recomm

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autumn, and r winter, and are leaves change in color, which m mental shrub, ed. The poison rather in the in land and swam; where the soil i fruit, which t larger than the tea is that which poses, and if the the virtue att